The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2918. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

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CASSIUS M. CLAY ON THE CRISIS.

OUR WASINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

THE THREATENRD SEIZURE OF THE CAPITAL.

The rumor was rife to-day that Gen. SCOTT had received new intelligence relative to designs on the Capital, by secession invaders, which causes him much anxiety. If it is so, he keeps the secret admirably, for no facts in support of the rumor can be ascertained. Mayor BERRET scouts the idea of any danger of an attack on this city, and says he has no intelligence denoting it, which he is confident he should have if the purpose existed.

THE EXPEDITION OF THE BROOKLYN.

I understand from reliable authority that the President denies that the *Brooklyn* has gone to Charleston, but declines saying where she has gone. The inference is that she goes to Fort Pickens, and a collision is anticipated by Florida Senators. They say an attack will certainly be made by the State troops, who are now fully prepared to take the Fort. Mr. TYLER expresses regret at this movement, as he fears it will defeat the object of his mission here. He has determined to return home to-morrow afternoon. Judge ROBINSON, who was dispatched to Southern States by Virginia to induce them to keep the peace, telegraphs that if the *Brooklyn* be destined for Pensacola he had as well return home.

THE SPEECHES OF SOUTHERN UNION MEN.

CASSIUS M. CLAY had a rousing audience to hear him last night. He made a bold, earnest, Anti-Slavery Extension speech, which was vociferously cheered. Fifteen years ago such a speech here, would have endangered his life. The world moves.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, left to-day for home, to fight the Secessionists in the campaign for a State Convention. He has received bushels of letters from every section, indorsing his recent admirable Union speech, of which 250,000 copies have been ordered already. He is confident that even if the short time allowed to elect delegates to the Convention should give the Secessionists the advantage therein, ultimately in this contest the Unionists will triumph in Virginia.

THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

The Boston Committee of Union men have met a very cool reception. Mr. WINTHROP called on Senator MASON, and, referring to his former visit to Massachusetts, remarked in the blandest tones, "I hope, Mr. MASON, we shall see you again at Bunker Hill." To which the Senator stiffly jerked out the response—"Not unless I come as an Ambassador, Sir." WINTHROP wilted.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM KENTUCKY.

A dispatch to Senators CRITTENDEN and POWELL says the Legislature of Kentucky has appointed John T. Bell, J. B. Clay, Mr. Guthrie, Ex-Govs. Moorhead and Wyckliffe, Commissioners to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February.

A telegram dated Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 25th, to Hon. J. Y. BROWN, says that the Legislature will call a Convention, but the call and the action of the Convention will both be submitted to the vote of the people.

A telegram from Charleston says a messenger, with dispatches for Col. HAYNE, left there to-day. Mr. GOURDIN had arrived.

THE FLOYD PRESENTATION BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury has made three presentments of Ex Secretary FLOYD, first, for maladministration in office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of the Bonds, and third, for conspiracy against the Government. It is expected that the indictments will be ready for the action of the Jury to-morrow.

RECOVERY OF THE INDIAN TRUST BONDS.

The Senate's Finance Committee have before it for consideration a joint resolution, under the operation of which all moneys due to WM. H. RUSSELL from the various Departments of the Government with which he has been connected shall be applied to replacing the missing bonds, or others of the same description. As the various Departments who owe him are withholding all moneys due him, and the Indian Department is pursuing him for the bonds, common justice would seem to demand that Congress—the only power that can intervene—should do so at once. It is cruel for the Government, even by its inaction, to connive at the crushing out of a citizen engaged in its service. The vilest criminal is entitled to all his rights. Surely, then, Mr. RUSSELL, who is known to have been unfortunate, rather than criminal, should not have common justice denied him, or withheld from inattention upon the part of the power at whose absolute mercy he lies.

DESPOTISM OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It is absolutely criminal, though unfortunately not an indictable offence, on the part of a Cabinet officer, (after buying bonds payable to bearer,) to neglect to stamp them as the property of the Government, in consequence of which neglect they could be stolen and distributed into the hands of innocent parties. In view of the evidence before the House Committee of Investigation, it looks as though the Indian Trust Bonds had not been stamped, simply for the reason that to do that would have rendered their occasional use for purposes of private speculation impossible. It is a remarkable fact that the same Department which was guilty of this criminal negligence, now endeavors in its turn to defraud the innocent purchasers of the abstracted Bonds by throwing discredit upon them. The notice to the world that they are yet claimed as the property of the Government is entirely illegal; and further, the Department is making an attempt, by Governmental influence acting on the States, to prevent the payment of the coupons. This conduct is certainly worthy of general condemnation. All honor to North Carolina, who has so promptly repudiated this impudent assumption of arbitrary power on the part of the late Secretary of the Interior.

THOMPSON'S SPECULATION IN FLORIDA BONDS.

The statement that evidence before the Indian Trust Bonds Committee of Investigation, in the House, is likely to show that the late Secretary THOMPSON bought up Florida bonds at par, when they would not sell for fifty cents on the dollar, has excited general surprise here, for he had been generally supposed to be entirely above pecuniary temptation. The public await with much curiosity to hear the explanation which he gives of his conduct in thus wasting the funds belonging to helpless Indian tribes. It is worthy of note that at the very time when Mr. THOMPSON was thus exchanging United States gold, dollar for dollar, for the worthless rags that turn out to have been entirely illegal in their issue, the Government itself was borrowing money on its Treasury notes. It is inconceivable what honest consideration could have induced the Secretary, under such circumstances, to buy Florida bonds for the Trust Fund, instead of United States securities.

OVERLAND MAILS TO CALIFORNIA.

To-morrow the question of making an economical improvement of the Overland Mail service comes up again in the House, on recommendation of the Post-office Committee. Those who doubt the practicability of a daily Overland Mail, *viâ* the Central route, are respectfully required to notice the prompt regularity of the Pony Express over the same route, despite the storms, and ice and snow of the present Winter, which have been much worse than the average.

A daily mail by the Central route, with the new provision of law, fixing the postage at ten cents for all distances crossing the Rocky Mountains, will undoubtedly so stimulate postal receipts to and from the Atlantic and Pacific, that after the first contract term shall have expired, the receipts will nearly, if not quite, equal the expenditures; whereas, by steamers alone, we should continue to have an inferior service, as now, with a gradually diminishing revenue, as has been the constant tendency of late years.

CHANCES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad still stand by the measure, confidently hoping that it can be passed yet in some shape, notwithstanding the avalanche of amendments which have threatened to overwhelm it. The original bill, as reported by Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Select Committee in the House, was as nearly perfect in all its parts as could be expected. If it had any defects they could be readily remedied by legislation of future Congresses. Mr. CURTIS' object was to secure the commencement of the work, that the great benefits of such an enterprise, both political and financial, might be felt at once. In this he was readily seconded by the Committee of sixteen and the House.

Should the measure become a law, no man will be entitled to more credit than Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa. He has, during the past three or four years, devoted a vast amount of time, labor and means, in the development of this gigantic enterprise. The study and labor which he has bestowed upon it can scarcely be appreciated. He is very desirous that it should pass, as are also those associated on the special House Committee with him, and should it pass the Senate in any tolerably acceptable form, they will use every effort to secure concurrence on the part of the House.

THE PRESIDENT WILL VETO THE BILL.

I am fully satisfied, nevertheless, that it is the President's purpose to veto the bill, upon the ground that the country is not in condition to undertake so great a work. Friends of this national enterprise everywhere should be awake, and bring their influence to bear to induce Mr. BUCHANAN to forego his purpose of destroying the strongest Union measure yet proposed.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN SECEDING STATES.

Some objection is made to Mr. COLFAX's bill looking to the punishment of seceding States by cutting off their mail facilities. It is urged that the Government should treat our Southern friends with great forbearance in its executive capacity, and avoid anything having the appearance of pettiness. The chief argument made in favor of the proposition is the fact that the Southern service costs more than it comes to, and that, it is urged, is not a consideration which should seduce the Government into breaking faith with the mail contractors,—for the honor of a nation is above all price. The answer to all this is, that if, by the acts of the agents of the people in the seceding States, the Post-office system is so obstructed there as to become merely an incident of weakness to the Government, duty to the adhering States requires an immediate suppression of the system altogether in those quarters. Of course the contractors, in such cases, unless shown to be parties to the work of interposing the obstructions aforesaid, are entitled to liberal award of damages at the hands of the Government. It should never be forgotten that the Government can make no contract which it is not authorized to break, and bound to break, if the exigencies of the public service demand it. At the same time the Government is equally bound to be liberal in settling the damages with contractors for such violations of their contracts.

It is true that the Post-office Department has power, already, to cut off delinquent offices, as it did in the case of Pensacola; but it is doubtful whether such power will be exercised freely, and on as large a scale as may become necessary at an early day, unless the hands of the Postmaster-General are strengthened by specific legislation, for it is notorious that the existing laws never contemplated the present condition of affairs.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT ACT.

In view of the commercial disasters consequent upon the late political panic, the proposition is again agitated here for the passage of a general bankrupt act, in order to save from destitution tens of thousands of merchants throughout the country. It is a well-known fact that, as a general rule, only the men of enterprise fail, for only such are willing to encounter the risks of trade. A panic resulting from a want of public confidence ruin such men, because it ruins all credits. If Congress would protect that class of citizens which gives our country its impetus, let them pass the General Bankrupt act. If properly guarded, such a law would be justly entitled, "An act the better to encourage an honorable division of an insolvent's estate among his creditors."

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Florida got rid of her Territorial debt by coming into the Union; and now there seems to be a very proper determination among the Southern States, in anticipation of the new Southern Confederacy, to prepare for the partition of Florida between Georgia and Alabama. The absorption of the State would shuffle off her bonded State debt; and in this connection it is a significant fact that nearly all the secession troops at Pensacola are from Alabama. Query? What will be the value (if Florida is thus partitioned) of the Florida bonds purchased by the late Secretary THOMPSON for the Indian Trust fund?

KENTUCKY VERSUS NEW-YORK.

The Legislature of Kentucky recently (in response to the offer made by New-York to the General Government,) voted, by a large majority, to prevent Northern troops from marching South. Our Border State friends seem to have mistaken the course of the revolution. It is the Cotton States who are in rebellion, and trying to work their way out of the Union. The Northern States indicate no disposition to invade them, and the marching of troops, if it happens at all, will be from Alabama and Louisiana *northward*, to retaliate for the want of trade at Mobile and New-Orleans. The friends of the Union here are curious to know whether Kentucky will as freely vote, as an amendment to their resolution, "that *no* troops, from North or South, shall march across Kentucky."

ANTICIPATED SICKLY SEASON.

We have been having Southern weather "with Northern principles" of late—sleety and sloppy at Washington, and rainy in the Gulf States. The unusually wet Winter at the South forebodes a sicky Summer, and much apprehension is expressed by Southern men lest the present popular excitements in that section, and the frequent physical exposure to which the militia-men of the Seceding States are subjecting themselves, shall provoke the most fearful ravages of the dreaded pestilence.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Information was received by the Government this morning, from the Collector at New-Orleans, stating that the barracks about two miles below New-Orleans, now occupied as a Marine Hospital, were taken possession of on the 11th instant by Capt. BRADFORD, of the State Infantry, in the name of the State of Louisiana.

There were 216 invalids and convalescent patients in the hospital at the time it was seized. The Collector of Customs was required to immediately remove the patients who were convalescent, and those who were confined to their beds as soon as practicable.

The action on the part of the authorities of that State is regarded by the Government as most outrageous and inhuman. The Government have no authority or means to make provision for these poor creatures, who are thus thrown upon the cold charities of the people of that State.

The reason assigned for this transaction is, that the authorities there wanted the quarters for their own troops.

Fifty artillerymen from New-York arrived this morning, and immediately left for Fort Washington, to relieve the marines there temporarily on duty.

It is not true that Mr. KING, the First-Assistant Post-master-General refused to hold any communication with Ex-Senator YULEE. He simply declined to show him the papers he asked to see relative to the abolition of the Post-office and mails to Pensacola. The interview was respectful on both sides.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, this evening delivered an address in Washington on the present crisis of the nation. Notwithstanding the stormy condition of the weather the assemblage was large and entnusiastic, and the audience included many ladies, as also several Senators and Representatives and various distinguished persons. Mr. CLAY denied the right of secession, and said that, should the issue arise as to which the citizen's first allegiance was due—the State or the National Government—few men would find difficulty in deciding that his first fealty should be given to the latter. He said the South was infatuated not to see that her defeat was in the nature of things, and that she was warring against fate and against that dictum which said that in the sweat of his brow shall man eat his bread. Still, though he stood by the Republican Party, and was unwilling to abate or compromise a single principle of the Chicago platform, he yet conceived that it was possible for the party, without in the least stultifying themselves, to grant something to the South for the sake of conciliation. He advocated the measure introduced in Congress by Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, admitting into the Union as a State, with Slavery, all the Territory south of the Missouri Compromise line, where Slavery already exists by local law. His speech was quite lengthy, and he was repeatedly applauded. After Mr. CLAY had concluded, Mr. ADAMS, member of Congress from Kentucky, addressed the audience, appealing to the Republicans to do something, and admonishing them that if they meant to do anything they should do it now. But let what would come, even if it was civil war, with all its calamities, he declared himself determined to stand by the Union.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The following named representatives have signed Mr. MONTGOMERY's proposition, that the members of Congress resign, and arrangements be made for the election of their successors to meet on the 22d of February, in order that they, fresh from the people, may adjust the political difficulties:

Messrs. Montgomery and Florence, of Pennsylvania.
Clemens, Bocock, Martin, Garnett, Jenkins, Edmunson and Dejarnette, of Virginia.
Wright and Avery, of Tennessee.
Riggs, of New-Jersey.
Taylor, of Louisiana.
Davis, Niblack, Holman and English, of Indiana.
Burnett and Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Smith, of North Carolina.
Whiteley, of Delaware.
Larrabee, of Wisconsin.
Scott, of California.
Skikles, of New-York.
Craig and Anderson, of Missouri.
Simms, Brown, Peyton and Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Hughes and Kunkel, of Maryland.
Fouke, Logan and McClernand, of Illinois—the last named because it will facilitate a just settlement.

Senators SIMMONS and BIGLER, of the Select Committee on the Tariff, were engaged together nearly all of Saturday, on that subject.

The President will probably, to-morrow, transmit to Congress the Peace resolutions of Virginia, in connection with ex-President TYLER's visit, and commend them to favorable consideration.

It is ascertained from a reliable source, that the Government has no information leading to the belief that England will recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Ex-President TYLER will leave Washington to-morrow, to return by the 4th of February.

There was much private consultation yesterday and to-day, among prominent gentlemen, relative to an adjustment, and there was a vigorous outside influence in the same direction.

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 27.

It is now positively settled that Mr. LINCOLN will depart for Washington on the 11th of February. He will go hence *viâ* Lafayette to Indianapolis, where he will receive the hospitalities of the Indiana Legislature; thence he will proceed, probably, by way of Cincinnati to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany. From Albany he intends to make for Harrisburgh direct, thence to Baltimore and the Federal Capital; but a tour to New-York and Philadelphiy is not impossible.

Arrangements for special trains all the way through are making. No military escort will be accepted. The entire journey is expected to be made inside of ten days. The Presidential family will start a few days after Mr. LINCOLN's departure, under the protection of some friends, so as to reach Washington simultaneously with him.

Place seekers will consult their own interests by abstaining henceforth from both personal and epistolary applications for offices. The President elect desires the utmost privacy during the remainder of his stay.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES INDORSED BY MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill, authorizing the indorsement by the State of National Treasury notes to the amount of the surplus revenue deposited with her in 1836 and '37, amounting to $1,300,000.

The order was passed by a large majority.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature, relative to the action of New-York in tendering men and money to the President, to coerce the seceding States, came before the House yesterday, and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The same resolutions were made the special order for to-day in the Senate.

The Democratic caucus, last night, adopted resolutions similar to those of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Advices from different parts of the State indicate a Union feeling, and that the Convention will be filled with conservative men.

SECESSION OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The day has been partially consumed in speeches from the South Carolina and Alabama Commissioners. Efforts were made for coöperation, and at last the Convention adjourned—after much discussion on a resolution submitting the act to the people—the vote on the Secession bill till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

BATON ROUGE, Saturday, Jan 26.

The delay ordinance, moved to be substituted for the secession ordinance reported by the Committee of Fifteen, was voted down yesterday by an immense majority.

Commissioners MANNING, of South Carolina, and WINSTON, of Alabama, made eloquent addresses in favor of immediate secession.

There was an animated debate last night on the resolution for submitting the secession ordinance for ratification to the people. The advocates of immediate secession abstained from all debate. There was no extreme opposition to the ordinance.

The vote on submitting the ordinance to the people was taken this morning—Ayes 45, Nays 84.

JOHN PERKINS addressed the Convention on the passage of the secession ordinance.

The debate closed, and a vote was ordered.

The galleries and lobbies were intensely crowded, and a deathlike silence prevailed. On the call of the roll many members were in tears.

The Clerk announced the vote—Ayes 113, Nays 17—and the President declared Louisiana a free and sovereign Republic.

Capt. ALLEN then entered the Convention with a Pelican flag, accompanied by Gov. MOORE and staff, and put the flag in the hands of the President, amid tremendous excitement.

A solemn prayer was then offered, and a hundred guns were fired.

The Convention adjourned to meet in New-Orleans on the 29th inst.

Before the Convention adjourned the resolution accompanying the ordinance, declaring the right of free navigation of the Mississippi River and tributaries to all friendly States, and the right of egress and ingress to boats of the Mississippi by all friendly States and powers, passed unanimously.

A gold pen was given each member with which to sign the ordinance of secession.

REJOICINGS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The passage of the secession ordinance by the Convention is hailed with the greatest joy here. The Pelican flag is displayed everywhere thoughout the city, and salutes are being fired in honor of the event.

REJOICINGS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 26.

Salutes are being fired here for the independence of Louisiana. Great enthusiasm prevails.

A GOOD REPORT FROM FORT TAYLOR.

FORT TAYLOR, KEY WEST, FLA., Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

There are many persons who are interested in knowing what has happened or is to happen to their friends in this remote and now mailless locality. I therefore write a line to say that we are now quiet and at peace, *because we have put ourselves on a war footing.* Fort Taylor, if molested, will be defended, and is perfectly able to make a vigorous resistance. There is now an artillery company of 44 men, and an enrolled force of mechanics and laborers who are ready to defend their workmanship. A total of over a hundred can probably be relied on, and the work itself is very strong against assault.

I would ask you to look to it that we are not deprived of naval support, else we may be shut out from the world and besieged, a long time before you know it. We are willing to take our share of this, but object to being kept shut up too long. The United States should never let this work go to Florida, even should her secession be acknowledged. It concerns the commerce of the United States, and is no local fortress. On the whole, we trust not to have the ill luck of failing to keep so important a place, and hope to be duly sustained in all needful ways. We need a mail *viâ* Havana, and wish the Postmaster-General would look to this. Quite in earnest, but in great haste. Yours, &c. ENGINEER.

ALABAMA CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Alabama State Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March next.

KENTUCKY COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Legislature yesterday appointed the following Commissioners to meet the Commissioners of Virginia at Washington on Feb. 4: JAMES B. CLAY, JOSHUA F. BELL, Gov. MOORHEAD, WM. O. BUTLER, JAMES GUTHRIE, and CHARLES A. WYCKLIFFE.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Kentucky Legislature yesterday almost unanimously adopted the Virginia resolutions, so construed as to require the Federal Government to protect Slavery in all the Territories now held, or hereafter to be acquired, south of 36° 30'; and to guarantee the right of transit of slaves through Free States.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill to relieve Banks from the penalties of suspension.

The remainder of the Legislative proceedings were unimportant.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The House has passed the resolution directing Commissioners to be sent to Washington and Virginia. The same resolution will also pass the Senate.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The returns thus far received from Texas indicate an overwhelming majority for immediate secession.

UNION MEETING AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 26.

An immense Union mass meeting was held at the City Hall here this evening. ETHER SHEPLEY, Ex-Chief Justice, presided. The meeting was addressed by some of our ablest speakers of all parties.

Resolutions were passed nearly unanimously "That the destruction of the Union was the greatest calamity that could befall the nation; that we are indebted to it for our prosperity; that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint respecting the affairs of other States not coming within the jurisdiction of the United States; that we desire to perform faithfully all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the country, and expect others to do the same; that no State has a right to secede; that forcible opposition of constitutional law is criminal, and must meet our disapprobation and resistance; that it is the duty of the Government to cause the forts and other public property to be protected, the revenue laws enforced, and this State should be ready to aid the Government; that it is our duty and purpose to cultivate a friendly spirit towards all our countrymen; that we will tender every suitable measure of conciliation to meet the present difficulties, and give the most attentive consideration to every favorable proposition from any section of our country, and that it is expedient to repeal the Personal Liberty bills."

There was great enthusiasm prevailing, and the meeting was represented by all parties.

UNION WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Although a deep snow covers the streets to-night, rendering pedestrianism most uncomfortable, the mass meeting of workingmen in Independence Hall-square is largely attended.

Some five or six thousand workingmen are standing ankle deep in snow, listening to speeches from their representatives.

The employes of all the large manufacturing establishments in the county marched to the place of meeting, bearing torches, banners and lanterns, and accompanied by bands of music.

The mottoes inscribed on the banners are mostly suggestive of peace and conciliation for the nation's difficulties, and expressive of approbation of the Crittenden compromise.

ISAAC N VAN HOUGHTON, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Car Works, presided.

A series of resolutions, lamenting the present national troubles, which have been inaugurated and hastened by political demagogues, recommending a repeal, by the State Legislatures, of all obnoxious laws, recommending Congress to pass the Crittenden compromise, or some other measure like it, and submit it to the people, and that in case the present Congress shall find itself unable to agree upon any such terms of compromise, then that the members of Congress resign their seats, that they may be filled with competent representatives of the popular will.

The resolutions also deprecate any collision between the forces of the General Government and the seceding States, as such a calamity will strike a death-blow to all hopes of settlement, but pledge the workingmen to sustain the Federal Government in the maintenance of its powers.

The resolutions also provide for the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention of Workingmen, which is to meet at Philadelphia on the 22d of February, and invite the Committee of Thirty-three to be present.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. They were ably written.

FROM TH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN ABERNETHY'S CHART—A NEW TREATMENT FOR SEA-SICKNESS—THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HARBOR OF CHABLESTON—WHAT THE STAR OF THE WEST MIGHT HAVE DONE—THE STRENGTH OF SUMTER—"OLD SECESSION"—THE SIGNS OF THE NORTH—WHAT WILL BE DONE—FREE CONTRIBUTIONS—FOOD FOR POWDER—AN OLD SLANDER—LINT PARTIES, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

Quaint, coarse, but withal in his day eminent, Dr. JOHN ABERNETHY used to say that he had a simple chart, which, if a man followed closely, he could steer through life's vicissitudes almost unharmed. "If you love God and keep your bowels open," said the old disciple of ESCULAPIUS, "you have the key of my life-chart." I have endeavored, after a fashion, to obey the old fellow in my wanderings; so, when I announced to my five hundred particular friends in the luxurious City of Gotham, that I was about to tear myself away from their blandishments, and venture alone among the terrible Palmettoons, they thought I was entirely crazy, but finding that I was in earnest in my patriotic intentions of imparting facts concerning the progress of secession in its very hotbed, they offered me revolvers, Derringers, *et id omne genus*; but declining their kind proffers, I buttoned my resolves tightly around my breast, and armed only with old ABERNETHY's precept, and a bundle of quills, I departed for the foreign shores of the Palmetto and rattlesnake.

Has it ever occurred to the traveler, as he gave a last fond glance at the Highlands of Neversink, that if he should skirt the entire Atlantic coast, round the Capes of Florida, course along the Gulf, even unto Tampico, he would not, in all that space, find any headland that at all equals the New-York Highlands emblamatic as they are of the towering greatness of our City, and her preëminence over all competitors? It would be like a twice told tale to discourse of our voyage, a mere coasting one of some 650 miles, although I cannot refrain from mentioning a new treatment for sea sickness, which has at least the merit of novelty. We had, among our motley crowd of passengers, a *basso profundo* of some ex-Italian opera who had been told by a friend that a leather belt, some five inches in width, should be passed around the gastric region, and at every inclination to cascade, he should give the belt another reef. Our artist was of Amodio proportions, and you may imagine that there was ample scope in his abdominal department for pretty "aut" lacing. I cannot indorse the treatment, but give the incident for what it is worth.

It has been very generally stated in Northern journals that the Charlestonians, to prevent the ingress of an enemy, have so obstructed their harbor that it is almost impossible for any vessels to enter at any tide. This is partially true. On the "bar" seven vessels have been sunk, at an outlay of some $10,000. If calm, a steamer can steer through the obstructions, pretty much the same way as you would cross Broadway on a muddy day opposite St. Paul's. There, you must trust to luck and the gallantry of a policeman if you happen to be a female, and pretty. Here, it is such a ticklish chance, that men-of-war cannot now enter at all. Vessels drawing, say thirteen feet, have the choice of four other channels, the best of which is the "Beach Channel," which runs within a hundred feet only of the breakers on Sullivan's Island. If the *Star of the West* could have entered here she might have passed unscathed the batteries on Morris Island, and landed her valuable freight at Fort Sumter, relieved the "Old Public Functionary" of a terrible dilemma, and prevented that firing at our country's flag which rankles still in the hearts of all loyal Americans. Had there been on board a pilot, thoroughly posted, *as there ought to have been*, on all the intricacies of the harbor of Charleston, Capt. MCGOWAN would not have been obliged to flee from the Morris Island batteries, manned by boys from the Charleston Military School, who used shooting irons, sent last Summer from Springfield, Mass., and other Northern arsenals, by the order of the Ex-Honorable Mr. Secretary FLOYD.

Our steamer passed through this "Beach Channel," thumping heavily every few minutes on the flats which run out from the island on which Fort Moultrie is built. Here the gun carriages have been remounted, and some twelve hundred men are in garrison—the flower of Charleston and the environs. There are three hundred at the batteries on Morris Island, which, with the force at Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney, numbers up over three thousand men, withdrawn from the counting-rooms, the stores and plantations, within a circuit of perhaps an hundred miles. AN Army officer of distinction, whom I had the good fortune to meet on the voyage, assured me that "*Sumpter*" is considered by military engineers to be the second strongest fortification in the United States—Fort Trumbull, on the Connecticut, alone having the preeminence. As we approached the magnificent mass of solid masonry, I could not help looking with a sort of reverence on it. I saw the solitary sentinel pacing the walls, and almost envied his nearness to a man whose sublime self-abnegation at a fearful moment of trial enabled him to sink the individual in the officer, and restrain the impatient gunners who strove with burning matches ready to annihilate *Moultrie*, and pour hot shot and shell on *Charleston* itself.

The pleasantly facetious gentleman who recently in the Legislature of Massachusetts offered a resolution that the Bay State men should give freely of their abundance to their suffering brothers in Charleston, would perhaps be slightly taken aback if he should come down here and find that there is not the slightest want of provisions of any kind. Northern enterprise finds, and I imagine will always find at the South, a good market for its wares, secession or no secession. The stories about fearful want here are trumped up for political effect. The only exception that I have found on careful inquiry is the item, and an important one, of coal. It has been selling here at $12 per ton, and scarce at that. Northerners might have made a handsome pile a few weeks ago had it not been for their absurd fears about seizure, &c.; now it is lower.

Everybody at the North has heard about *Old Secession*, the terrible cannon that announced South Carolina's leap into a charming uncertainty on the 20th of December, and her Declaration of Independence on the 24th; which has also thundered forth the stern resolves of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and now, alas! of Georgia. I naturally felt curious about this famous piece of metal. I supposed—who would not—that it was a rifled cannon of the most approved bore, or at least a thirty-two or sixty-four brass pounder, mounted elegantly, with the palmetto waving majestically over it. "I came, I saw," I was sadly disappointed. On one side of a most venerable and moldy building, which *was* used for Uncle Sam's Customs, and *is* still used for his Post-office, there stands a common, rusty and battered, an insignificant six-pounder only. The story is that it originally belonged to a Nantucket whaler, who used to fire it off whenever he caught a spermaceti fellow. Somehow it got down here just after "ABE LINCOLN" was elected, and was loaned by a sailor-man, who had Southern proclivities, when the first secession ball was started. It rained when I gazed upon it, and I was shocked at its rude exposure. There it stood, off from a little square, in the middle of the street, its vent-hole covered by a remnant of pantaloon, which had evidently lost its power of continuity, and secured by a bit of tarpaulin, and its muzzle choked by a stick of swamp pine. I could hardly credit that this was the terrible fellow that has already been telegraphed from Maine to the extreme West as "*Old Secession.*"

I find that the action of the New-York Legislature, and the very solid expression of the people of the Empire State of the North, is looked upon here as very significant. The gentleman who have played with secession somewhat as children play with toys, have had it all their own way until lately. The fearful imbecility, or what is worse, the open complicity of Members of the Cabinet at Washington, has allowed the ball to roll swimmingly for awhile, but it is now going just a *leetle* up hill. The action of the South's Empire State, Georgia, has caused a tremendous throbbing of the popular heart. They were a little uncertain of her; she has so much intelligence, enterprise and vigor, and has been accustomed to look well before she leaps, that at one time they almost despaired of her. Note that she presents a by no means united front, their joy is somewhat tempered by New-York's most positive expression of opinion, irrespective of party, backed as she is by a powerful column of ideas tending to the same point from the prairies of the vast West.

I may be mistaken, but from what I have gathered from careful observation, I am of the opinion that everything will remain, so far as Major ANDERSON is concerned, in *statu quo*. The South, now guided by the acumen of Georgia, will wait for Louisiana and Texas before they can present a united front. Do not suppose they will hesitate in their preparations. These are very much larger than the mass at the North suppose. Nor are these provisions for the future forced, as too many imagine. The merchants here are profuse in their liberality and wealth, solid and substantial, abounds in this old city. Money, too, is pouring from other States—even from slow and old-fashioned Tennessee. Mr. BYAD DOUGLAS, of Nashville, has recently sent a letter to Gov. PICKENS, inclosing a check on the Chemical Bank, of New-York. He says "the Bank of Charleston will willingly pay you one thousand dollars in the coin of the *former United States of North America.*" Is not this refreshingly cool? He also offers two intelligent negro men, and adds that "there are one hundred thousand more of the same sort in the State." Truly the times are sadly out of joint. One hundred thousand "intelligent men" 'ood for powder, without a single yea or nay on their part.

It is truly unfortunate that the honorable parents of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN gave him such an unfortunate darkey prefix. The old slander is revived in a recent number of the *Mercury*, in a letter purporting to come from Portsmouth, N. H., wherein it is positively stated that he is one-sixteenth negro. I believe this pleasant fiction did Mr. LINCOLN an immense deal of harm in the recent election.

In one of the Districts in the Uplands, lately the "Sharp-Shooters" have elected twenty-six "unqualified secession and determined-on-resistance ladies" as honorary members.

"Lint and Comforts" parties are coming in vogue here. JASPER.

SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from a planter in North Carolina to a gentleman in this City, dated

NORTH CAROLINA, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1861.

We are suffering much from the effects of the political excitement, as is the case everywhere South, and what is to be the end we are unable to conjecture. A great many of the people of our State (I think a great majority) are in favor of the Union, and would have been as quiet now as if either of the other candidates had been elected President, but for own unfortunate proximity to South Carolina.

So far as I am concerned, I would be glad if she could be severed from us and drifted to mid-ocean, where she could form such a Government as she pleased and trouble us no more.

I think North Carolina will hold on to the Union if any measures can be adopted to settle the agitation of the Slavery question; and if nothing short of separating will do, I think a majority of our people would favor a Central Confederacy rather than be joined to South Carolina and the extreme States of the South. We know from all the past history of South Carolina that we could expect nothing from her but continual attempts at nullification, secession and outrages against constitutional law.

I hope, however, that God in his goodness will allay all this dissension, and that we shall still live together, in the enjoyment of the same blessings, civil and religious, with which we have been favored so long.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Select Committee of Five appointed on the 7th inst. to inquire whether any secret organization, hostile to the United States, exists in the District of Columbia, and if so, whether any officer or employe of the City of Washington, or officer or employe of the Federal Government, in the Executive or Judicial Departments thereof, is connected therewith.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—I desire to know, and it is certainly due to the House to know, whether any reason or fact exists for putting on foot any such investigation. It is a reflection on the City of Washington and the Federal Government, and ought not to be entertained unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania states, on his responsibility, there is such a conspiracy. As for myself, I don't believe in any such conspiracy. I don't believe any purpose is contemplated by the citizens of this District or the adjoining States, making any foray or raid on this city, or interfering with the peaceful inauguration of the President of the gentleman's choice. It does seem to me right and proper that such a statement should be made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, before we inaugurate proceedings directly reflecting on the patriotism and faithfulness of the people of the District to the Federal Government. A more miserable, contemptible mode of engendering bad feeling, and making excitement worse than there is now, could not be introduced.

Mr. GROW—I would not have offered the resolution unless I had supposed there was something to base it on.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.)—Is the debate in order?

THE SPEAKER—I did not understand the gentleman from Kentucky as objecting to the resolution. If he did, the debate is not in order.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—I will object to the resolution until I see the Chairman of the Select Committee (Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan) in his seat.

Mr. GROW—I spoke to the Chairman yesterday, and it met with his sanction. I have reason to believe there was such a design entertained by some persons in the employment of the Government. To what extent it has gone I don't know. For that reason I offered the resolution. If gentlemen on the other side don't want to investigate the subject they can object, and that would afford better evidence that there is something in it.

Mr. BURNETT—I have not objected to the resolution. If the member says there is reason for investigation, he shall have investigation as thorough as he desires. Therefore there was no necessity for the remark that objection would afford evidence of the existence of a conspiracy.

Mr. GROW—I demand the previous question.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Amer.)—I claim the right to say a word personal to myself.

Mr. GROW—I ought to have said the gentleman from Tennessee yesterday afternoon objected to the reso-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

INTERESTING EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

British Views of American Disunion.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL OPINION.

The mail's by the *Niagara*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday evening. Our files of London and Paris journals extend to the 12th of January, inclusive.

The changes indicated in the monthly return of the Bank of France are of much importance. The coin and bullion have decreased 3,280,000f., the discounts have increased 2,800,000f., the Treasury balance has decreased 2,000,000f., and the note circulation has increased 1,240,000f.

The *Moniteur* states that the negotiations for an armistice at Gaeta have remained without any result. Sardinia declared herself ready to suspend hostilities and the siege works until the 19th inst. The French Admiral informed King FRANCIS II. of this, and invited him likewise to cease hostilities. The Admiral also declared that, should hostilities cease in consequence of this invitation, the French squadron would immediately quit the waters of Gaeta, leaving only one vessel, which would remain until the expiration of the armistice.

The correspondent of the London *Times* has been ordered to quit Rome.

Lady CRAMPTON, the wife of Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, the British Envoy at St. Petersburg, was presented recently at the Imperial Court, and received by the Empress with the most flattering marks of grace and favor. Lady CRAMPTON was the charming young vocalist (Miss VICTORIA BALFE,) who was withdrawn by her marriage from an artistic career which promised to be of extraordinary brilliancy.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MINISTERIAL VIEW OF DISUNION.

On the 10th of January the Lord Mayor of York entertained a large number of gentlemen. In the course of a speech delivered in reply to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, Sir C. WOOD said: It is not a little surprising that on the other side of the Atlantic, while in Italy different nations are struggling for liberty by unity, a great and free nation is abusing its liberty in order to effect a separation. It seems to me too early at present to look forward to what the issue of the strife may be. All I can say at present is to express a fervent hope, that among a nation of kinsmen, allied by blood and by every feeling with us, their soil may not be polluted with civil war and intestine commotion. [Cheers.] Thank God from this country we have long removed the stain and crime of Slavery and the Slave-trade; and we in this country may well be proud that we took no small part in effecting the triumph—a triumph as it was to humanity and every good feeling, and profitable to ourselves, as we may see by the example of those countries who have not done so. It was in the last century we returned one of the greatest champions of abolition for years, Mr. WILBERFORCE; and it was on the last occasion on which the united county sent members to Parliament, I myself took part in an election when we sent one of the last and ablest champions who struck the last blow against the enemy, in the person of HENRY BROUGHAM. [Cheers.]

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF DISUNION.

From the London Times, Jan. 12.

We in this country may be content with uncertainty as regards American affairs when we find how much the most experienced observers of the Republic differ. The newspapers and letters which have been brought from the United States by the last mail show public opinion in a second stage. At first the Northern States, both free and slaveholding, the great West, even the quiet politicians of the extreme South, were stunned by the violence of the secession outbreak. The success of Mr. LINCOLN seemed to act on the Democracy of the South like an electric shock. On the day that the telegraph wires conveyed to the extreme limits of the Union the news that the Republican Party, the opponents of Slavery in the Territories and the enactors of Personal Liberty laws, had forced a President of their choice on the Republic, the Union was convulsed in a manner for which the North was wholly unprepared. As humanity is a weaker feeling than self-interest, so the political energy of the Free Soilers is weaker than that of men whose fortunes, whose life itself, depends on the continued subjection of the slave. But a short time before the election the general feeling was that the Democratic and slaveholding party would bear with equanimity a certain defeat. An outcry from disappointed placeholders, a few violent "stump" orations, and some "screaming" articles in the Southern newspapers, were all that were expected by the partisans of Mr. LINCOLN, and, we may add, by the voters for BRECKINRIDGE themselves. It is a curious subject to consider why an election which was all but certain beforehand, which brought to power a man comparatively unknown and unpledged, and which gave office to a party never accused of undue aggression, should have been followed by so sudden and universal a movement. Much of the curiosity excited in England by these events arises from our inability to conceive why Southern indignation has flamed up on the occurrences of an event so completely foreseen as the election of an opposition President. Mr. LINCOLN, when installed at the White House, can do nothing to hurt the Slave States, and if he could, they, at least, were aware of their danger long before. Why they should remain quiet so long and burst out so violently at last, is to most of us inexplicable. To act on a population and to imbue numbers of men with the same idea takes time. How, then, could a few days change some ten millions of citizens from politicians to rebels, and make men who had grown up with the notion that America was "the greatest country between the poles," ready to stigmatize the Union as a failure, and the Government of Washington as a tyranny like that of the old country!

From many sources, and from the speeches and writings of men of widely different opinions, we are able to form some notion of the state of the South at the time of Mr. LINCOLN's election. That so trifling a spark should have produced so sudden a blaze shows that the materials on which it fell must have been inflammable to a high degree. The South, in its recent acts, exhibits unconsciously one conspicuous passion—that of fear. Even its boldness partakes of desperation. It denounces and defies the North much as a timorous animal turns at bay when it sees no chance of escape from the hunter. In this case we who are at a distance cannot perceive the danger, and wonder what the South can dread in the election of an honest Western politician of good character and moderate views. But it is plain that the people of the Southern States have for some time been influenced by terrors which, whether vain or not, have driven them in some districts almost to madness. To understand this state of things one must call to mind the history of the Abolitionist agitation. It appears that these virtuous and well-meaning, but, perhaps, over zealous philanthropists, have hit their Southern adversaries harder than we thought, or, perhaps, harder than they themselves intended. In conversation with Americans every one must have remarked with what intensity of dislike they regard Abolitionist writers and propagandists. Even the sex and literary reputation of Mrs. STOWE could not save her from their indignation, though Americans are both gallant and proud of their celebrities. This feeling, which spread from the South among all who had any dealings with it, is intelligible when we consider how the slaveowners look on the efforts of the Abolitionists. The crusade is to them one not only against their own properties, but against their lives, and the lives and honor of their wives, sisters and daughters. The terrors of despotism have often puzzled us in Europe. Every traveler has his stories of Austria or the Papal States, or even a more famous Power nearer our shores, and can tell how all the officials of a port were turned out of their beds, and all the telegraph wires of the province set to work, because a haberdasher from Oxford-street had not his passport in order. The people of the Slave State are subject to fears far more terrible and real. They live among a population whom they strive to keep in ignorance of everything, but whom they cannot hinder from knowing that they are slaves, and that there are white men who think they ought to be free. The negroes are, indeed, in the most dangerous state of mind as regards local outbreaks; they know that there is such a thing as rebellion, and they do not know that it is hopeless. Planters and overseers are sufficiently acquainted with what is passing with those stolid, subtle characters, who gain an influence over their fellow-slaves; they know that, though ninety-nine negroes never have a thought or a hope, the hundredth cherishes schemes of ambition, vengeance, covetousness and lust, at the expense of the master and his family. Though the most panic-stricken slave-owner can hardly believe in a general insurrection, or picture to himself a second St. Domingo, there can be no doubt that for a long time, and especially since the affair at Harper's Ferry, extreme apprehension has prevailed, and a belief, most unwarranted and unjust, that the Abolitionists as a body are willing to effect their objects by exciting a slave insurrection.

Yet in a land of newspapers and free discussion one can scarcely conceive that such ideas should have a place in the minds of men. The explanation is, we think, that the mass of the people in the Southern States are in a state of deplorable ignorance. We are so accustomed to look upon the United States as a country of education, and to acknowledge our own inferiority on this point, that it requires some effort to realize the fact that the enlightenment which exists in New-England gradually fades as the traveler moves southwards, till, in South Carolina and Alabama, the class which governs is really hardly more instructed than the Irish peasantry. These men are not the great slave-owners, but a poor, proud, lazy, excitable and violent class, ever ready with knife and revolver, and hating the negro and his Northern friends with equal hatred. These men, possessed with the idea that the triumph of the "Black Republicans" meant an armed propaganda in favor of abolition, rose in unreasoning violence at the first news of Mr. LINCOLN's election. The richer citizens did not approve, but could not stem, the movement. The regular politicians thought it wiser to go with the stream. With thousands of maddened white men, each expecting the negroes of his plantation to commit some atrocious act before the next morning, and crying for separation from the Northern abettors of murder and pillage, the moderate party had no chance. The hope of the Unionists is, that this frenzy is on the wane, and that the conservative minority will soon have an opportunity of acting in the several States. This may, perhaps, be eventually the case, but the anticipations of the North seem for the present somewhat too sanguine. The South has gone so far that self esteem will forbid its return unless it receives concessions very humiliating to its opponents.

STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

From the Liverpool Post.

Perhaps, rightly considered, the present movement is a palpable proof of the strength of the American Constitution. There is something like rank rebellion in South Carolina. Civil war is talked of, and the Government is inactive or trimming, yet everything goes on as if nothing was the matter. Trade is brisk, the banks are liberal, and money tolerably plentiful. In any other country there would be a commercial panic, a cessation of dealing, and a terrible alarm. The army would be called out, the national forces augmented, and any number of suspected persons in prison. But Jonathan acknowledges no alarm, and, if not indifferent to the result, seems to care very little what it may be. The free States are quite strong enough to stand alone; and while people talk of North and South, they seem to forget that, greater than both, there is a mighty West, drawing with its happier influence the resources of the North and South. Treason and rebellion are therefore merely incidents in a Republic so vast, and are to be extinguished rather by neglect than by force. There will be any quantity of talk, but probably no fighting.

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

The report lately presented to Congress from the Secretary of the American Navy is, in one respect, as remarkable a document as ever issued from a public office. In its general recommendations it greatly resembles those statements by which our own estimates are usually introduced, except that fresh expenditure is advocated with infinitely greater confidence than Lord CLARENCE PAGET would ever venture to display. Our own Admiralty never speaks with half the boldness of the American Navy Department. The Secretary lays it down as an indisputable proposition, that "sound policy" requires not only increased efficiency, but increased numbers of ships of war, and refers to an "appropriate position among nations," and "prompt vindication of rights and honor" in terms which, if used in this country, would certainly provoke a clamorous protest from professional peacemakers. He trusts that the recent curtailment of expenditure will only be "temporary," and that money will flow again as soon as the Treasury is replenished. He is even grandly disdainful of dockyard economies, observing that, "even if it should happen, as may sometimes be the case, that a few men of the laboring classes in the public employment should receive somewhat more than an equivalent for the labor of their hands, it would not by any means be the greatest evil that happens under Government, nor a sufficient reason for abandoning convenient and necessary public works." Thrift and retrenchment might be all very well, he argues, "if Congress could by law arrest the march of intellect on the one hand, and the progress of decay on the other." In that case, Governments "might stand still," but, as it is, they have no option, consistent with national security and honor. So he earnestly recommends "the policy of a gradual, substantial and permanent increase of the Navy, accompanied by the universal introduction into it of the motive power of steam." These recommendations Mr. BUCHANAN transmitted to Congress with his Message, as "highly valuable and deserving careful attention."

It is amusing enough to conceive the outcry which would have arisen if any of our Commissions had reported in a style like this, but that is not the subject with which we are at present concerned. Any man in the kingdom, with a reading-room at his service, may very soon convince himself that if the American people at present owe less and spend less than we do, it is only because as a people they are a great deal younger, and that if they go on at their present rate they will soon overtake their mother country. On this point we add no more words. What we wish to advocate is, the extraordinary fact that, although the Report before us is framed in a spirit of liberality and progress, though it advocates the augmentation of the Navy both in efficiency and strength, and though it enters into all the details connected with that object, it nevertheless passes absolutely without notice the one question which has absorbed for months past the thoughts of the maritime Powers of Europe. There is not a syllable to be found in this document, from beginning to end, respecting the invention of iron-cased ships. For all that the Report contains, we might never know that such a theory had been propounded. The Secretary refers to a Commission of inquiry recently appointed, and deliberately reviews the condition and efficiency of the American fleet. His whole argument turns, as we have seen, on the necessity of keeping abreast of other nations in naval improvements, and yet he bestows not a word on the greatest question of all. On the contrary, he quietly takes up the ground which France and England appear about to quit, and contents himself with recommendations of the character in vogue six or eight years ago. The Commissioners have advised—and he concurs in the opinion—that steam power should be introduced into the old wooden sailing vessels, and that ships of the line should be cut down into frigates. There he stops, and, after all his energetic preamble, appears to conclude that when the American Government has done this it will have done enough for the present.

Now, how are we to explain this extraordinary omission? How can we account for the "conspicuous absence" of so momentous a topic? Our own sailors and statesmen seem to have just come to the opinion that the new ship of war is substantially a success. After discounting the natural eulogies of our neighbors on a first performance, we are compelled to admit, on the authority of engineers and seamen alike, that the *Gloire* really represents a great invention, and reflects great credit on the French marine. Up to a certain point, there are now hardly two opinions on the matter, and yet the Americans—the most enterprising and scheming of naval architects—overlook the subject altogether, and without even such notice as would show that they had ever taken it into consideration. What can be their persuasions in the case? Do they think that the theory will never practically answer? Do they think that at the best it can be applicable only to the narrow seas, and that a fleet of ironsides will, at any rate, never be sent across the Atlantic? Do they imagine that their Dahlgren guns would give an account of any such fabrics, or what is it that their silence really implies? It cannot proceed from want of information, for, though the Commissioners went to work before the launch of the *Gloire*, the report itself is dated on the 1st of December, so that the Americans must be well "posted up" in the controversy. It cannot be that they are indisposed to fresh expenditure, for the report flings economy to the winds. It cannot be that they are averse to experiments, forever were people so given to new-fangled schemes, especially in naval affairs. Almost all fresh models of marine architecture have issued from American navy-yards, and it is not so very long ago that they were quietly at work on a great steam ram, and proposing a species of submarine cruiser, to run under water. In short, if we could presume to suspect them of any reluctance to "go ahead," either in this or any other matter, they would be fairly entitled to resent the imputation as perfectly unwarrantable. Then, what are we to think? France, England, Russia, have come into the new system, but the United States hold out. Are the Americans right, while we are all wrong?

We should be truly glad to learn what conclusions the Americans have formed on this business. They are high authorities, and the question is a most important one. We cannot even yet profess to see our way clearly, and we should be glad of any clue to the truth. It has been ascertained, no doubt—or, at any rate, inferred, with a high degree of probability—that iron-cased frigates will not do for long cruises, distant expeditions, or stormy seas; but it has been also shown that for the immediate work of a naval engagement their powers will be so formidable as to crush those of any old-fashioned opponents. British sailors have distinctly recorded their opinions that, whether the *Gloire* is seaworthy or not, she undoubtedly would in close action be as superior to a wooden vessel as a modern rifle is to an old musket, and would blow any two-decker of the old school "into lucifer matches." This is not a French view of the case, but an English one. Those very "converted" line-of-battle-ships on which the Americans are going to spend £80,000 apiece will, according to the new theory, be next to useless in close action when they are completed, and, even if they may serve on high seas, it is by no means impossible that iron-cased vessels may be so far improved as to be capable of meeting them there. How, then, can our transatlantic kinsmen, with their energy, their wealth, their spirit, and their dash, content themselves, after deciding that their navy should be carefully strengthened, with leaving it in a position of such probable weakness? They may, indeed, be waiting for the benefit of our experiments, but it is not like them to do so. We are forced, in fact, to imagine that they do not believe in the invention, and we know, indeed, that they tried it in its first infancy a good many years ago. Such a conclusion we certainly cannot reconcile with the results of our own experiments, but neither, on the other hand, can we persuade ourselves to dismiss it without commending it to the attention of the public.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

From the City Article of the Times.

The absence of inconvenience with money at 7 ⅌ cent. is a subject of remark on all sides; but it would be hard for any one to point out a reason why the existing rates should be regarded as an evil. There is no country in which money abounds to the same extent as in England, and yet, whenever the value of this commodity experiences an increase there are always persons ready to cry out that it must check commerce and produce disaster. Happily the ignorance that produces this tendency is daily diminishing, and the experience of last year went far to convince the public that sudden changes and high rates of discount may be consistent with the preservation of credit and a smooth and highly prosperous course of business. Undoubtedly there may be circumstances in which high rates should be looked upon as indications of national misfortune, as when they arise from distrust of the honor of a Government or a community, or from the wealth of a country being drained in consequence of famine, or any similar calamity. But in those cases the suffering country stands as an exception. At present money commands high terms in England chiefly because there happens to be unusually good openings for the use of it. If it were scarce here and abundant in countries which compete with us in manufacturing industry, we should, of course, be at a disadvantage, but in America it now ranges from 12 to 24 per cent., and in France it commands the same terms as in England. In November last the temporary pressure that occurred was simply from the fact that, owing to the premium for gold absurdly offered by the Bank of France, we were able to make some very good bargains by sending gold to that country. At the present moment the upward movement is caused by the opportunity offered to us through the panic at New-York of buying up our own obligations at an extremely heavy discount. If our merchants, by sending out gold, can purchase at 100 or 101, the draughts upon themselves that intrinsically represent 109, it is not easy to see why this should be regarded as a misfortune. Even if they themselves only make a small portion of the profit, the remainder goes to our steam and assurance Companies and the agents employed in the transaction. Money is dear at New-York because people, from fright, are keeping it out of employment. It is dear here because we are taking advantage of that state of affairs and buying up depreciated bills and securities. But it will be said that our manufacturers suffer, that they cannot realize the same profits as heretofore if they have to pay 7 per cent. for the use of money, and, moreover, that consumption will be checked, and that there will be a diminished demand for goods. Now, as regards the first of these considerations, it is plain that if our foreign competitors are equally exposed with ourselves to the necessity of paying high rates for money, there will be nothing to prevent us from putting this additional cost on to the price of our goods. The diminution of consumption is unquestionably a contingency to be regretted. That this can occur, however, from the events now in progress, to any extent that would seriously embarrass British trade is hardly probable. In the first place, we have no excessive stocks of manufactures, and a slight extra accumulation, therefore, would be no very serious matter; next, in proportion as one market falls off, it is usually found that we contrive to penetrate to others; next, it would be against all that we know of the American people to suppose that under any degree of political excitement they will be likely, even for a period so long as a few consecutive months, to forego their regular use of the comforts of life, and especially of good clothing; and, lastly, we must notice that the panic has curtailed the operations of American manufactories, and that to that extent the field will be so much more open to us for the future, not only to furnish America with supplies, but also those foreign ports in which the New-England productions compete with our own. Hence on no ground can the existing state of the London Money market be viewed as a sign of bad times. True, so far as the business of the harvest is concerned, the deficiency in that respect is an actual loss to the nation; but this loss could well be borne amid the extraordinary prosperity of all our other branches of production. It has necessitated the importation of wheat and flour from America to the value of £6 000,000 or £7,000,000, and would probably have prevented money falling to any low rate throughout this Winter; but, as the terms of discount in the country whence we have derived these supplies are now twice as high as our own, it is clear that the grain question must occupy a very subordinate place in the affair.

THE DANGER TO COTTON.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Is this great fabric of commerce to be destroyed by the threatened disunion? Of course much will depend upon any ulterior course which may be adopted by Mr. LINCOLN. If he should insist upon the Southern States still continuing to form a portion of the Federal Union, and if he should employ force for that purpose, we may anticipate not only a tremendous revolution in the cotton trade, accompanied with higher prices than were ever known, but a complete annihilation of Slavery itself. This, we would observe, is no extreme view to take of a question which has long been uppermost in men's minds in the North. The question of action on the part of the Abolitionists in the North, however, must be wholly guided by the President himself. For our parts we can scarcely imagine that he would, with a very limited force at his disposal, attempt the subjugation of the South at present, besides which he will have to enter territories of vast extent, nominally governed by desperate men; consequently, an inadequate force sent South would, unless we are greatly mistaken, be destroyed. We, therefore, can not suppose for a moment that Mr. LINCOLN would be rash enough to endeavor to bring the Southern States to obedience without a much more powerful force than he can at present command. But no doubt many of our readers have watched the falling off in exports in cotton from America to England during the last three months. This deficiency in the exports seems to imply that the American growers have become careless sellers, and that they are awaiting the result of a further extension of the principles of pure democracy to see what effect may be had upon prices.

Any armed interference on the part of the North must, of course, lead to terrible results; but, assuming that nothing of a hostile nature will be attempted, we may look forward to the future, in reference to an adequate supply of cotton, with some degree of confidence, because, although there may be a great deal of bluster on the part of the South, and although Mr. BUCHANAN is known to be unfavorable to coercive measures, we do not believe that Mr. LINCOLN will rashly commit himself to a line of policy, the issue of which may be very doubtful. But supposing the present state of things should continue, and that the whole of the Southern States should become one great Confederacy, the Northern States another, it must be clear that, as respects cotton, our position as a great trading nation can scarcely be perilled. Apart from civil war, we shall continue to receive our customary supplies from the South, for which more direct settlements must be made. This, by the way, is rather an important matter, because, hereafter, we shall be called upon to trade with *two* distinct countries,—with the South, which consumes very few English manufactured goods, and with the North, which will, no doubt, long be our best customer. The settlement of the exchanges through New Orleans houses only for cotton will, we apprehend, lead to periodical demands upon our bullion resources, and thereby create considerable inconvenience to the commercial interests in this country.

Of course, this movement in the South will be narrowly watched by other cotton growers in the world. Official returns give the following imports of cotton into England from other sources than the United States:

Years.	Brazil.	West Indies.	Egypt.	East Indies.
1860	103,150	9,956	109,985	562,852
1859	124 867	9,338	99,876	509,688
1858	108 886	6,867	101 405	359,218
1857	168 340	11 467	75 596	681,466
1856	121,531	11 323	113,111	459 508
1855	134 528	6,708	113 961	396 027
1854	107,037	8,225	81,218	308,184

In reference to the arrivals from Brazil, a useful staple, we may observe that, since 1857, they have fallen off by upwards of 6,000 bales. The West Indies have, it would seem, recommenced growing an increased supply—the quantity received from thence last year being 9,356 bales, against 6,708 bales in 1855. This is a most important increase. Let us hope that the West Indians will follow the advice we so freely offered to them some months since, because we are satisfied that they can easily produce immense quantities of cotton at a very low figure. Egypt has kept up its supply remarkably well; and we are glad to find that India, last year, sent us over 560,000 bales, against 308,184 bales in 1854. Although we admit that we do not anticipate any great falling off in the importations of cotton from the United States, as the result of the present movement in the South, one thing is very clear, that we ought to foster in every way the produce of our Colonies and all foreign countries, in order that we may be in a position to guard ourselves from such a calamity as a short supply of so important a staple from the States. The effect upon the country would be calamitous in the extreme; indeed, two-thirds of our cotton-spinners would be ruined, though, of course, the speculative class would get enormously rich at the expense of the consumers.

THE CANADA EXTRADITION CASE.

ITS REMOVAL ON APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The decision of the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of JOHN ANDERSON—the man of color, whose extradition from British territory is demanded by the Slave State of Missouri, under circumstances which are too well known by this time to require recapitulation—*is likely to be reviewed by the tribunals of this country more speedily than might have been anticipated.* As is now clear law that the writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued into a colony, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society are taking steps *which may lead to the appearance of Anderson before the Lord Chief Justice in Westminster Hall.* It is very likely that the judgments delivered from the Canadian Bench, which have provoked these proceedings, may be incorrectly reported, certain it is that, taking them as they reach us, we do not think that Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN and his judicial brethren will find any difficulty in disposing of the arguments upon which they are founded. The questions are really very simple ones, when stript of the irrelevant matter with which they have been encumbered. The United States and Great Britain have bound themselves by treaty mutually to give up to justice fugitives charged with murder, or attempt to murder, piracy, arson and robbery, "upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, *would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.*" Grant for a moment that it is borne out by strict evidence that JOHN ANDERSON took the life of SENECA DIGGS, his apprehension in Canada upon a *prima facie* charge of murder would be justifiable. Then come the facts. He must be dealt with according to the law of the place where he is found. This law ignores slaves and Slavery. It does not regard the color of the prisoner's skin, or the texture of his hair, or call upon him to account for his coming and his going upon the face of God's earth. It treats him as a man, and takes cognizance of nothing beyond this, that he was seized without authority by another man, that he was struck by that man with the view of disabling him and depriving him of liberty, and that in self-defence he struck a blow of which his assailant died. This being proved, his offence is manslaughter, at the utmost, and the evidence only justifies his "commitment for trial" for that offence. The treaty says nothing about manslaughter, and, is consequently, wholly inapplicable to the case. Suppose that the State of Missouri, in its tenderness for live stock, should pass a law to make killing cattle "murder" under any circumstances, are we to give up to death a fugitive who was accidentally guilty of the death of a bullock?

The case is producing great excitement in Canada, and begins to arouse some attention in this country, and we see with regret that in certain well-disposed quarters a false issue is being thrust upon it. The Duke of Newcastle, as Secretary for the Colonies, has been memorialized to secure the personal safety of ANDERSON; petitions, in clouds, are being addressed to the local Government, and much stress is laid upon the fact of the prisoner having been a slave, and escaping from captivity; and terrible pictures are drawn of the fate that awaits him if given up to the justice (?) of Missouri law. It is weakening the case to bring such consideration to bear upon it. We cannot recognise ANDERSON as a slave for one purpose without admitting the consequence of his slavery for another. His extradition is a pure question of law and fact, and the Government has nothing whatever to do with it, one way or the other. Invectives against slavery, and bombast about the free character of British soil will do ANDERSON no sort of good, and is very likely to foment disturbance, in the turmoil of which his case will be forgotten. The view we have taken of his act will no doubt strike the slaveholding mind is a very outrageous one. Let us assure them that it is one adopted by our law, and cite a case in point. A few years ago a gentleman of property and position, residing upon the bank of the Derbyshire Wye, and owning the right of fishery in that river, received information that poachers were netting it at a certain spot. He hurried thither with his keepers, and, without warrant, seized upon a man in the act of taking his trout, just as DUGGS seized upon ANDERSON in the act of escaping from Slavery. The man resisted as ANDERSON resisted, and, like him, struck his assailant a blow which took away his life. He was tried for murder, and acquitted; for it was held that what he did was done in self-defence. It may be that in Missouri a white man has a right to secure the body of a fugitive slave, dead or alive, but the Canadian Court would have done well if it had never made use of the word "slave," in its judgments, for the "domestic institution" of the neighboring country is utterly repugnant to the law which it administers, and should never have been considered by it. This law reverses the position of the parties, and holds ANDERSON entitled to his liberty, even though it were purchased by the life of the man who sought to deprive him of it. Such seems to be the unanimous opinion of English lawyers, and, as the case will soon be in their hands, we have no apprehension for the prisoner's safety. It will either come for decision before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or to the Queen's Bench, and from thence, on appeal, to the Court of Error and the House of Lords.

An Interview with Garibaldi.

The following letter from Mr. JOHN M'ADAM, of Glasgow, to his brother, is published in the *North British Mail*:

MADELENA, Thursday, Jan. 3.

On the 26th of December I left Genoa for Caprera. All went well until the afternoon, when the wind shifted and threatened a gale. We made for the Gulf of Spezzia, about 60 miles from Genoa, where we lay 44 hours, during which I had ample time to see the general features of the country, which is hilly, producing good wines and olives. Some lead is smelted; but one important branch of trade is pursued by our townsmen, Messrs. HENDERSON, who ship large quantities of fine white marble to Leghorn, thence to Britain.

Madalena—the point nearest the Island of Caprera—is a very small seaport town. In 1804, NELSON made this his centre of observation, because it commands the Mediterranean, as it has many channels of exit. Possibly this may have influenced GARIBALDI in his choice. Be this as it may, it is now fortunate; for when his hour comes, he can go in any kind of weather, and without observation, where duty calls him. Taking boat in little more than an hour I reached the General's home, which is square, of one story, and having a little watch-tower in the centre. The rooms are nearly 20 feet high in the ceiling, and must be well adapted for a Summer residence. The island itself I would think rather more than two miles long by one in breadth, and is more broken and rocky than any spot I have seen in Scotland or America. The soil, however, where it has washed together in distant spots, is fertile, and situated as it is in view of the snow-clad hills of Corsica, and the lower, but equally rocky, Sardinia and smaller islands, I cannot understand the feeling of one who has, during an active life, been buffeted through the world, wishing to end his days in this retirement.

As the domestic matters of such a man should be private, no matter how publicly his public character should be considered, so ought one to be careful in speaking of one so frank and unsuspecting in all his dealings.

I found this truly great man surrounded by his own family, his brother, a frank, hardy sea captain, and a few friends, discussing freely the incidents of the times, on which cunninger, possibly not wiser, men would have affected mystery.

I was welcomed by GARIBALDI in a manner which becomes a great man, and puts a plain man like myself at ease. He did honor to the good men who had sent me on this mission, when he placed me at every meal next himself, and pointed out my bed as one of the two in his own room. I accepted this honor proudly and gratefully—pride in the country of which GARIBALDI could not speak too often, for the moral aid, even more than the material assistance, which it had rendered to Italy; and with gratitude to my countrymen who had sent me with their assurance of their abiding interest in him and his country in the coming crisis.

Seeing that he was deeply engaged with his immense monthly receipt of letters, I left him with his two secretaries, to take a quiet survey of his island home. And as you are aware of the apprehension entertained in Britain as to any sudden attack upon him, I scrambled up the highest dividing ridges to see whether facilities existed for his enemies from the opposite coast. The people here laugh at the idea of any body of men being found daring enough to attack him in front, and by any other way it would take a body of men hours to work their way, even in daylight over the granite rocks, which, sea-worn and honey-combed to their very summits, are evidently of volcanic origin.

During the day the general was very much engaged, but towards evening he mixed with his friends, and conversed freely; and when by ourselves in his own room, feeding the fire with roots—his only fuel—he spoke feelingly and warmly of the British people, and of the stand made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in favor of Italy.

After supper more writing, then to bed, where, for hours, he sat dictating to his secretaries. I dropt over to sleep and on when I awakened all was quiet, and some hours before day he was at work with them again, and so continued until two hours after daybreak. I mention this mainly to explain how much he has to do, and to excuse him for any disappointment to his correspondents.

Being anxious to scrape acquaintance with PIO NONO, and to redeem a promise I had made to a friend, I found the celebrated little gentleman scratching his long ears; but when I looked at his other end I could not find it in my heart to extract a single hair. Poor little fellow, he is but a small donkey for so world-wide a name; and "I am O'Shanter's" mare *Meg* brought her rider safely over the Brig o'Doon with as much of a tail to swear by. His, or rather her brother ass was not there; possibly, as the English in Naples have named him Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, he may have gone to England on a visit to his name-father, to obtain the usual caudle cup given at christenings.

SENORA TERESA, the General's daughter, is a very pleasant and unaffected young lady, but she speaks no English, neither does her brother MENOTI; he is taller than his father, has very much the look of a fine young sailor in his red shirt, and bronze, not dark complexion; he bids fair to be a very strong man, is now twenty years of age, and you are aware has already distinguished himself in the late campaigns. Nothing pleased me more than his modesty and self-possession in the various circumstances which I saw him placed in among his father's friends, both at home and elsewhere. When I left the General he bade me assure my friends that he trusted in better times to come among them and thank them for what they had done for his country, and to thank JOSEPH COWEN and the men of Newcastle for his sword and the telescope, which he has used through all his battles. I will reserve his remarks on the present circumstances of Europe for the consideration of the Committee for whom I am acting—suffice it for the public that he is anxious but hopeful. And it is to be hoped that the British friends of the great man, who must assist him in the coming struggle, will forego little differences of opinion, and fight shoulder to shoulder, for all will be needed in the coming death-struggle of European despotism. When I get back I may recur to many things of which I am unwilling to speak until I can consult with the London and Glasgow Committees.

At Madalena I received an invitation to dine with one of our English Alexander Selkirks, who turn up on many of the islands of the Mediterranean. Capt. ROBERTS is a retired naval officer, and is, in fact, the great support of the community. When a young man he must have been a lively one, for even now, in old age and bad health, he is a brisk old tar; and, better still, he is a great friend of GARIBALDI and Italian freedom.

I learn that the Glasgow portion of the Legion, and the other portions for whom I left things and money at Naples, have not yet left; but it is to be hoped that they will soon return to their own country.

I am affectionately yours,
JOHN M'ADAM.

Five Points House of Industry.

This Institution is devoted mainly to the preservation of children from suffering and crime. The orphan, the neglected, the homeless and wandering children of the Five Points here find a safe retreat until they can be properly cared for elsewhere. Nearly 600 children have, during the past year, found a home and training until otherwise disposed of. 500 of these children have thus passed through the House the past year.

Assistance is also rendered to adults as far as it can be done without encouraging a dependance upon charity. Steady employment has been given to an average of 25 people in manufacturing for dealers in clothing through the tailor shop and other workrooms of the Institution—a satisfactory mode of aiding parents with small children. They have done what they could to reform about 300 adults, who have been located in country homes, and they have carried their influence as far as possible into the *homes* of the Five Points.

The day school, with its industrial features, is attended by about 800 children during the year,—an average of 250 daily. As an inducement to attend school, they give about 7,000 meals per week to the children. They aid nearly 1,000 children through the school with food, clothing and instruction. They do not attempt to compete with the Almshouses, for these children are not subjects yet for either of the City charities. They are not interfering with the Public Schools, because these children would not attend any school that did not offer similar inducements with their own. Many of these ultimately come to the House for country homes.

Urgent cases of want and suffering among out-door poor are temporally relieved until some other provision can be made for such.

The House stands between wretchedness and crime with open gates for all. Its visitors and officers hold forth the Word of Life as the only sure foundation of reformation, and while sympathizing with and relieving suffering in the lowest, desire to preach Christ as the only Saviour from sin and its consequences.

Operations so extensive and so well appreciated, entail an expense of from $12,000 to $16,000 per year. Its income is derived almost entirely from voluntary contributions, and its treasury is now empty. It is hoped that the liberal supporters of the Institution will not forget its wants in this season of its heaviest labors and most straitened circumstances.

Contributions may be sent to Col. Marshall Lefferts, No. 90 Beekman-street, or Messrs. Archibald Russell, No. 45 Tenth-street, F. G. Foster, No. 13 East Fifteenth street, Hugh N. Camp, No. 149 Pearl street, C. H. Dabney, corner Pine and Nassau streets, C. H. Shipman, corner Pine and Nassau streets, Hiram Barney, No 111 Broadway, John Slade, No 22 Parkplace, Charles Ely, No. 264 Greenwich-street, Trustees, or

B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.

ART GOSSIP.

The recent visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, was productive of a decided sensation amongst the artists of the Provinces, and of the United States. Hardly had his royal feet touched the Canadian shore, when the residence of the Governor-General was besieged by representatives of the illustrated papers, who desired photographs of the Prince and of his suite, that they might be reproduced in wood-cuts for the next week's paper. Each and every daguerrean artist, every photographer, and all the lithographers in the country, bothered, pestered, perplexed and waylaid the attendants of the future King, that through their influence his English born, but Teutonic fashioned countenance, might attract the passers of their gallery windows. The entire party were taken at least forty times prior to their advent into this Confederacy. Standing, sittting, grouped, singly, on foot, on horseback, and in carriage of state, in every conceivable way, shape and manner, were these regal visitors compelled to gaze, with winning smile, at the round glass mouth of the camera. The same fate awaited him and them in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Gazing pensively at the roaring Niagara; attired in velvet coat, short pants and high boots, upon the game-crowded prairies; dressed "to kill" in the gorgeous saloon of BRADY, shedding the sympathizing tear at Mount Vernon, or riding with Mayor HOWARD, of Portland, at the very hour of his departure, the same merciless class pursued him, and seizing a favorable opportunity, have sent him, his clothes and his surroundings, into every city, town and village of this vast Republic. Nor was this all; the limners have painted him, the carvers have sculped him, and the draughtsmen have crayoned him.

In the window of WILLIAMS & STEVENS is a most atrocious libel, in marble, of VICTORIA'S son and heir. The forehead, the nose, the chin, are no more like those of the Royal Prince than they are like those of the King of the Cannibal Islands. The name of the artist we do not know. The work is finely executed, and the workmanship could not be improved, but as a likeness it is utterly at fault. There has been some talk of presenting it to His Royal Highness, but we trust the plan will not be carried out. We should expect to hear of the sudden shuffling off of his mortal coil, and of his early departure for the other side of creation.

From BRADY'S Gallery, pictures of the above-named subjects have recently been sent to England. We were privileged in looking at them, soon after their completion, and congratulate the recipients on the fidelity and exquisite finish of the portraits. The orders left by the royal party included about five hundred and fifty pictures, varying in size and color, and on the execution of which Mr BRADY has spent an incalculable amount of money, time and skill. The portrait of the Prince, which first attracted our attention, was a very perfect specimen of artistic skill. Without the very closest examination, one would imagine it to be an exquisitely finished water-coloring, while the exactness of portraiture testifies to the fact of its photographic origin. In its completion, the knowledge of the painter, as well as that of the photographer, has been tested to the full. It is truly a master-piece, and one on which alone BRADY might risk his reputation. The framing is also worthy of mention—it is of white enamel, with a border of golden oak-leaves, running between two lines of burnish, and is, without exception, one of the most chaste, effective and appropriate that we have ever seen. We are very glad that such favorable specimens of American art are to be in the hands of those who can appreciate them. Those pictures finished in India ink, which accompany the one spoken of, are most excellent. No pains were spared in their execution—no time or expense was withheld—and there is little doubt but that they will compare most favorably with anything now upon the other side of the big pond, as they are certainly beyond anything to be found elsewhere amongst us.

In addition to

Cowsuh County, Alabama, arrived here, and will proceed to the Navy-yard immediately.

Two companies from Alabama, the Auburn Guards and another, numbering one hundred and twenty men, are expected to night, which will increase the forces to about 1,100 men.

There is reason to fear, from the anxiety of the troops, that an attack will be made shortly on Fort Pickens; but as yet the Commander in-Chief desires to avoid the shedding of blood. It is feared, also, that Fort Pickens will be reinforced; if so, dreadful must be the fight and the slaughter. The complement for this fort is 1,000 men and 280 guns. If they are landed by a man of war, 50,000 troops can hardly take it.

We can but hope for the best. The first drop of blood shed will be the commencement of a terrible war. Yet Fort Pickens must be given up.

We have so many Alabamians among us that we are almost inclined to think we are in Alabama. That State should demand this section at the termination of this affair at any rate."

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 22d, notices a meeting of the Underwriters of that city, held on the preceding day, at which it was resolved, in view of these difficulties, to charge one per cent extra in cases where shippers of goods to the South desired the omission of the war clause. It adds:

"We do not hear of any proposition looking to the removal of the obstruction. Indeed, it seems impossible at present to suggest a remedy. In the meantime, few people will be willing to risk their property within the assumed jurisdiction of Mississippi, and it is likely, under existing circumstances, that *Memphis, instead of New-Orleans, will become the distributing point for Western produce.* These extraordinary difficulties, which are interrupting trade and increasing the hazards of commerce between the West and South, will operate most severely upon the consumers of our produce. The latter are already paying heavily for the folly of Mississippi. Mess pork is now selling in New-Orleans at $20 per barrel, while the price here is $17. One-half of this difference is, in ordinary times, considered a safe margin. This is the way the thing is working, and the best way, perhaps, is to permit the madmen to continue in their wild course, until the heavy burden of taxes, ordinary and extraordinary, direct and indirect, brings the people to consider, with some degree of calmness, their real interest, and contrast the losses they are suffering with the imaginary grievances which their task-masters are holding up before them."

The Geneva *Courier* gives the appended particulars of a shameful outrage perpetrated at Charleston, S. C., upon MRS. CATHARINE BOTTSFORD, formerly a resident of Elbridge, N. Y. The *Courier* says:

"MRS. BOTTSFORD was visiting a friend, when the subject of dissolution came up, and she was asked her opinion upon the subject, which she gave, declaring that her sympathies were with the North. Early the next morning she was waited upon by an officer, who cited her before a magistrate of the city. She was tried for sedition and treason—convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in a Charleston jail, where she was inhumanly treated, and lived upon bread and water. Seeing no chance of escape, she wrote to Mayor WOOD, of New-York City, to use his influence in her behalf, that she might be pardoned out. In the place of receiving a kind letter, as any human being would have written to a woman under the circumstances, he wrote her an abusive one, glorying in her position. She was given to understand that if she would recant what she had said, they would set her at liberty. This she refused to do, but she was finally reprieved by the Mayor, after about two months' imprisonment, through the influence of many requests. She was then put aboard a steamer—started on her way North, and soon arrived in New-York City, where she still remains."

THE MURDER OF JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE.

The Murderers Identified by a Little Boy.

Last Christmas Eve, JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE, steward of the schooner *William and Mary*, lying at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, went ashore with another of the crew, for the purpose of making purchases. While passing through Thirty-ninth-street, on their way back to the vessel, and when near Tenth-avenue, a number of ruffians attacked and robbed them, leaving SUTCLIFFE almost dead upon the side-walk, but not injuring his companion to such a degree as to prevent his crawling away from the place and finally reaching the vessel. In the course of the night, SUTCLIFFE, still insensible from the blows of his assailants, was found by two policemen, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he received medical attention. His injuries, however, proved of a fatal character, his skull having been broken, and, after lingering several days in an unconscious condition, he died. The Coroner's investigation failed to discover the names of the murderers, but enough testimony was obtained to afford the police a basis for further inquiry. A few days after the inquest had been closed Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, apprehended five men, suspected of implication in the murder, one of whom, JEREMIAH FLYNN *alias* Blueskin, was positively identified by SUTCLIFFE's companion. These persons were all committed to prison by one of the Police Justices, and the officer continued his investigations with the object of securing indisputable evidence against them. A few days since he was informed that JOHN MCVEY, a lad twelve years of age, knew something about the matter, and during an interview with the boy, he made a statement to the following effect, not, however, without having first exhibited a great deal of reluctance to say anything:

"On Christmas Eve," he said, "while I was going through Thirty-ninth-street, on an errand for my father, I saw two men on the opposite side of the street, walking in the same direction. They reached the entrance to a stone-yard, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, when the prisoners, JEREMIAH FLYNN and JOHN SNEDDEN ran out of the yard and assaulted them. I saw SUTCLIFFE knocked down, and heard him cry out 'Murder!' after which the prisoners robbed him."

SNEDDEN was arrested last Wednesday on the strength of this statement, and on Saturday the prisoners were all arraigned before Justice QUACKENBOS for examination, having been confronted with young MCVEY he at once selected FLYNN and SNEDDEN from the rest, and said that they were guilty of the assault. The accused appeared utterly overcome at hearing the boy's statement, and some time passed before either could compose himself sufficiently to say a word in denial of the charge. The boy also said that his reason for not talking of the matter before was his fear that Blueskin would murder him if he spoke of it. The magistrate took the lad's affidavit, in which was fully detailed the circumstances of the assault, as well as a description of the relative positions of all engaged in the affray, and upon the strength of the affidavit, Flynn and Snedden were committed for trial. There being no evidence against the other prisoners, they were discharged. The papers in the case will be sent before the Grand Jury within a few days, and meantime the boy is detained as a witness.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 53, 20, 21, 22, 25, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 178, 272, 274, 280, 226, 185, 187, 191, 193, 197, 201, 203, 205, 209, 211, 213, 219, 225, 229, 233, 237, 239, 243, 247, 290, 294, 300, 302.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 7, 15, 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 1,476, 30, 13, 29, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, 94.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—(Short causes)—Nos. 1730, 1826, 1709, 2985, 1752, 1736, 847, 1870, 1815 1559, 1765, 1848, 2989, 1890. *Part II.*—(Without a jury)—Nos. 1 to 25 inclusive.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

Court of Over and Terminer.

MCGUIRE SENTENCED TO SING SING FOR THREE YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge LEONARD, the prisoner, John McGuire, convicted on the previous day of manslaughter in the third degree, was put to the bar for sentence. The prisoner stated to the Court that the testimony given against him had been false, and that he stabbed the deceased only in defence against an assault made upon him with an old sword.

The Court then proceeded to remark that it was sad to see a young man, hardly twenty-one years of age, placed in a position like that of the prisoner. It was to be hoped that at the expiration of his sentence he would have determined to reform his course of life. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of three years and six months.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER—BUCHANAN PRONOUNCED INSANE.

The examination in the case of Buchanan, the Twelfth-street murderer, then proceeded. When the prisoner came into Court, the most affectionate greetings were exchanged between him and his mother, and other female relatives who were in attendance. He and they were moved to tears. The prisoner, during the examination, sat with the listless appearance of a little child, constantly changing his position as if fatigued with sitting. On Friday, while he was waiting for the examination to commence, he sat beside the prisoner Hochreitter, who had just been sentenced to prison for life, on a conviction of murder, and buried himself in extracting the handkerchief from the pocket of the latter prisoner, who, discovering the depredation, checked its progress with an apparent feeling that he was suffering "insult added to injury." A few minutes later, when one of the officers of the Court passed before Buchanan with his handkerchief visible from his pocket, the prisoner manifested a strong propensity to lay hold of the tempting linen.

The first witness introduced on Saturday was *Mrs. Buchanan*, mother of the Prisoner—She stated that he was between eighteen and nineteen years of age; witness has five other sons and two daughters; the prisoner has been subject to epileptic fits since he was twelve years of age, having had as many as sixteen or seventeen fits a day during some of that time; he commenced having these fits shortly after attending a course of psychological lectures, at which he was experimented upon, and was deemed a good subject; he attended the lectures unknown to his parents; he often has fits in the street, and is brought in by policemen; he had been once or twice at the Hospital on Randall's Island; the fits had a bad effect on his mind; making him irritable at times, and foolish and silly at others; he had a voracious appetite, and was allowed to cook for himself whatever he liked, through fear that any restraint put upon him might induce a fit; he never could learn anything at all at school; no other children of the witness suffered from any similar disease, though she herself had an epileptic fit about two years ago; she thought that on the morning of the murder he had a fit; he appeared as he always was accustomed to after one of these attacks, his eyes being swollen and having a wild staring look.

The prisoner's father was then called, and testified to the same effect as the mother had done.

Drs. Stimpson and *Ogden* testified, as on the previous day, that from the description given of the prisoner he was of unsound mind.

The jury then rendered a verdict, under the direction of the Court, that the prisoner was of unsound mind. The Court thereupon ordered that he be committed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, when William Dunnigan, indicted for murder, will be brought to trial, which will probably occupy the attention of the Court for the rest of the week.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge MCCUNN, the following sentences were imposed:

Antonio Cordova, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, sentenced to State Prison for two years and three months.

William Montgomery, who pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James D. Collis, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to State Prison for two years and three months.

Henry Wilson, who pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William Preston, who pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Edward Hampsen, who pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John H. Pray, who pleaded guilty to petty larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and pay a fine of $100, or stand committed in default thereof.

William Ferguson and Charles Ackerson, who had pleaded guilty to an attempt at robbery, were sentenced, the former, three years and nine months to State Prison, and the latter, whose young wife and child were beside him, to the Penitentiary for one year. A cloud of witnesses gave Ackerson a good character, and it further appeared that he was led into his present difficulty by others older in crime.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases were taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Joseph Townsend, John C. Noe, John Nolan.

For Forgery—Warren Banning.

For Embezzlement—Louis Prayer.

For Burglary—John Miller, *alias* Curly, George Abrams, *alias* Gunion.

For Grand Larceny—Thomas Fleming, Arthur Graham, John McDonald, John Epinton, Henry Ward, William Rogers, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Andrew Shaney, Andrew Ryan.

United States Circuit Court—Jan. 26.

Before Judge Smalley.

SENTENCES.

Gordon Lafitte, convicted of being engaged in counterfeiting, was sentenced to be imprisoned for five years in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $1.

James Herbert and thirteen others, of the crew of the ship *Industry*, were brought up for sentence. Mr. DILLON, their counsel, moved on arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment did not allege that the offence was committed wilfully. The Judge overruled the motion, holding that the word "wilfully" in the statute was not a word descriptive of all classes of offences under the statute, but of only that class which specifies that the offence may be committed "wilfully, unlawfully, and by force," and did not apply to that part of the section which specifies that it may be committed "by fraud, threats or intimidation."

The counsel then read affidavits in support of a mitigated punishment in accordance with the jury's recommendation of the accused to the mercy of the Court.

Judge SMALLEY, after some impressive remarks in relation to their offence, sentenced the three ringleaders to be imprisoned six months in the State's Prison, and the eleven others to be imprisoned for thirty days in the same place.

James Morris and twenty-three others of the crew of the *Stoghound*, who pleaded guilty to an endeavor to make a revolt on board, were also brought up. Affidavits in mitigation were read by their counsel giving details of alleged ill treatment of the crew by the officers. Very strong affidavits as to the good character of one of the crew were read, one of them being signed by 160 residents of Salem, Mass., and his counsel, Mr. CHOATE, urged strongly his good character, and that he had only been led into his present unfortunate position by the influence of others and a yielding disposition, and argued that on the facts, as they appeared by his own statement, and by that of the officers of the ship, his offence was of the lightest character and merely a technical one in refusing to do duty on board. Morris, the ringleader, by whom the second mate was stabbed in the affray, so that he died in a few days, and the first mate, slightly stabbed also, was called up for sentence separately. The Judge spoke at some length of the circumstances of the case, and those especially which marked him as chiefly guilty, and sentenced him to the highest term of imprisonment fixed by the statute, to wit, five years, and to a fine of one dollar.

Four of the remainder were sentenced to be imprisoned two years and six months, and to pay a fine of a dollar. Seventeen others were sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment, and a dollar fine; and the two others who had done nothing more than to refuse duty, to thirty days' imprisonment, and a dollar fine.

All the crew had already been imprisoned ten months, having been in confinement since the occurrence.

Extension of Central Park—Power of the Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Application to Confirm the Report of the Central Park Appraisers—The decision in this case, announced by Justice BARNARD, was stated in the TIMES on the 24th inst.

His Honor has now rendered a written opinion which, for the present, disposes of the matter of the proposed extension of the Central Park.

It will be remembered that the Commissioners initiated the proceedings for the purpose of extending the Park, agreeable to the Act of 1859, conferring upon them the power so to do, by causing Appraisers of the land to be taken, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, who thereupon entered upon their duties.

Subsequent to such appointment, the Commissioners, by a resolution of the Board, suspended these proceedings, but the Appraisers, notwithstanding such discontinuance, completed their report, and presented it to the Court for confirmation, it being urged on the part of those whose property had been taken, that the Commissioners had no power to suspend the proceedings.

His Honor, however, now decides that the Commissioners had such power, and holds that prior to the act of 1859 the power to initiate and suspend proceedings relative to the opening of public streets, &c., was vested in the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York; but, by the act of 1859, this power, so far as concerned the Central Park extension, was conferred by the Legislature upon the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

That the Commissioners, having the power to suspend the proceedings for the extension of the Park, and having exercised that power, the motion to confirm the report must be denied.

His Honor has not yet determined the question as to what costs shall be granted in the case, or whether the amount shall be determined by the Court, the Clerk of the Court, or a Referee; and to determine this point, the case is adjourned to Saturday next.

POLICE REPORTS.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Officer Randall, of the Third Ward, yesterday arrested two boys, named John McDermott and John Dignon, whom he found in Mr. Wm. S. Napier's fruit-store, No. 247 Fulton-street. The rogues had entered by forcing the basement door, and McDermott first explored the premises, leaving Dignon to watch against a surprise. He returned from the place, reporting that he could find nothing but fruit, and advised his confederate to make a search, hoping he would meet better success. Dignon had made his investigations, and was ascending the cellar steps on his return, when the police appeared, at sight of whom McDermott, who was holding the cellar door, slammed it down and ran. He was captured after a short race, and upon returning to the store, the officer found the other lad lying helpless at the bottom of the cellar steps, having been struck on the head by the door when his confederate slammed it down. Justice KELLY committed the prisoners for trial.

AUDACITY OF A PICKPOCKET.

Michael Kelly, a tailor, living in Forsyth street, was committed to prison yesterday, on a charge of having picked the pocket of Mr. Caspar C. Childs, of Macdougal-street. Mr. Childs was about to enter Wallack's Theatre, on Saturday evening, and had driven opposite the entrance in a sleigh. As quickly as he alighted from the vehicle, the prisoner approached him, threw his arms about him, and managed to steal his pocket book, containing a $3 bill and a check for $500. An alarm was given, and Officer Donohue arrested the thief, but the property could not be found upon him, and it is supposed that he handed it to a confederate.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN A CELL.

Early on Sunday morning a colored woman, named Harriet Everson, was arrested as a vagrant, and locked up with her child—a little girl five years old—in a cell at the Sixth Ward Station-house. They had not been long in confinement, when the attention of the attendant was attracted by the singular screaming of the child. He ran to the cell and found that the wretched mother had placed a cord round her daughter's neck for the purpose of strangling her. The little creature was nearly suffocated, but the cord was cut and she revived. Justice KELLY, before whom the woman was taken, sent her to prison.

AN ORDER TO BE DISREGARDED.

On Saturday night the office occupied by Mr. H. F. Clark, on the 2d floor of No. 51 Cortlandt-street, was broken into and robbed of $40 in silver coin. The burglar also made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open an iron safe, and in his disappointment he sat down and penned the following to the injured owner: "Leave the safe key for me when I come again." He got away, and the Police have no clue by which to find him.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 26.

$1,000 Treas.1% Notes.	102¾	150 Erie R.	s10 35
1,000 Virginia St. 6s..	76	350 do.	s10 34⅛
8,000 N. Carolina St 6s	78½	100 do.	36⅛
4,000 BrklynCity W. L.	100	60 Hud. Riv. R.	45
6,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	105	50 do.	b7 45
4,000 Erie 3d Mt. Bs. '83	86⅛	50 do.	b15 45
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	54	50 do.	44⅞
500 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	96	250 do.	44⅜
3,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs	19	25 Harlem Railroad.	16⅛
11,000 Clev. & P. St. Bs.	75	100 do.	16⅛
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. Bs.	67	220 Mich. Central R.	57⅜
10,000 C. B. & Q. R. R. B	92	170 do.	5⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st m	44	50 Panama Railroad.	114
18 Bank of New-York	92	100 do.	113¾
10 Fk. of Commerce	92¾	100 Ill. Cent. scrip.	s10 80
15 Bk. of St. of N.Y.	90	100 do.	s10 79⅜
10 Am. Ex. Bank	94	150 do.	c 80
85 Pacific M. S. Co.	88	50 Galena & Chic. R.	72⅝
50 do.	s7	250 do.	74⅜
50 do.	s30 87	10 do.	73⅜
100 do.	b15 87	50 do.	73⅞
50 do.	b10 87	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	34⅜
500 N. Y. C. R.	80	450 do.	34⅝
450 do.	b5 80	10 Chic. & R'k I. R.	57⅜
100 do.	b30 80	100 do.	b60 58
50 do.	b30 79¾	450 do.	57¾
150 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	15⅜	do.	b30 57½
20 N. J. Cent. R.	110		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Tr'y 12 P c N.	102¾	50 Harlem Railroad.	16⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	74⅜	600 do.	16
2,000 Missouri St. 6s..	68⅜	50 Harlem R. Pref'd.	29⅛
2,000 E. R. Conv. Bds., '71	64	25 do.	30⅛
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	75	30 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	73
40 Pacific Mail S. Co.	86	25 Panama R.	b10. 113⅛
100 do.	85⅜	5 do.	113¾
325 do.	85	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	79
100 Reading R.	b60 46⅜	100 do.	s10 79
50 Mich. Cen. R.	68⅜	50 Gal. & Chic R.	73
100 New-York Cen. R.	80	800 Cleve. & Tol. R.	34⅜
400 do.	s30 79⅜	400 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	57⅛
200 do.	79⅜	200 do.	s60 57
100 do.	b30 80	50 do.	b30 57⅜
20 Erie Railroad.	36⅜	100 do.	b60 57⅜
5 do.	37	100 do.	b10 57⅛
30 E. R. Assented Stock	36⅜	100 do.	b10 57½

MONDAY, Jan. 28—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was fairly active in the Import entries and Export clearances, but a large share of the former continues to go into Bond, and general complaint is still made by the Importers of light sales, considering the stage of the season usually devoted to supplying the country with Goods for the Spring business. With some sections of the South there is next to no trade at all in Dry Goods, and only a very partial business in general merchandise. With Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and the Northwest there is a moderate amount of sales making, and the City retail trade is reported fair. Later in the season, the Northwestern States will probably increase their purchases on a pretty liberal scale, as their Produce continues in demand at good prices, though the local currency entails a heavy exchange on New-York. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,415,287, against $6,186,311 same week last season, and the Export clearances of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to $2,756,311, against $1,499,853 same week last year. No Export of Specie is reported for the week. The receipts from England and California, the heaviest at the close of the week and entering into the Bank Averages but partially, are:

By steamship Arago	$382,000
By steamship City of Washington	535,000
By Havana steamer	73 000
By California steamer	1,246 000
By steamship Niagara, Boston	1,080,000
Total	$3,316,000

The Banks transferred to the Sub-Treasury through the week, over and above the disbursements of that office, $3 585,056, the present balance being raised to $5,751,298 against $2,166,242 at the close of the previous week; so that the Bank line this afternoon, though on a rising average again, will scarcely equal the heavy return of $29,598,783 of last Monday. The addition of part of the new Treasury Bills awarded on Saturday week to the Loan column of a number of the large Banks, and the Loans to other speculative takers of the Bills, returnable on demand, should tend to maintain the average of Loans and Discounts last returned, but in other respects the line is understood to be running down. The Treasury negotiations have made Money fairly active at 7 ℔ cent., while the continued free receipts of Gold from England have advanced Exchange on London to 107 ℔ cent. The business in Discounts outside of Bank is dull from the absence of a choice selection of paper of high grade. The classification is more than usually strict, owing to the private extensions said to be going on in the jobbing trade, and a number of failures in several branches of business since the New Year, and if collections should not improve later in the season, further deficiencies of this nature are apprehended in March and April. The Importers, as a class, are generally well prepared to extend every reasonable indulgence, their own balances abroad being pretty well provided for, and their present serious complaint being of dull sales from their incoming stock of goods.

Having completed, some days since, our Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for the *calendar* year 1860, we now return to our usual comparison of the monthly and weekly returns for the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning with the 1st of July last, from which date to the 31st December, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise amounted, by the abovementioned tables, to.....$112,376,000

Add four weeks in January	17,613,996
Total since July, to date	$229,989,996
Against same time, 1860	132,843,235
Decrease since July 1	$2,853,239

The Export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported,) from 1st July to 31st December were.....$59,624 000

Add four weeks in January	10,370,091
Total since July 1 to date	$69,994,091
Against same time, 1860	41,921,761
Increase since July 1	$28,072,330

The Export of Specie from New-York from the 1st of July, 1860, to the present date,

Is	$20,611 408
To same time previous fiscal year	37,042,200
Decrease since July 1	$16,430,792

The Receipts of Specie at New-York from the 1st of July last, to the present date, are:

From California	$21,219,897
Foreign points direct	14,781 000
Foreign *via* Boston	3 364,000
Total deliveries	$39,364,897

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

Loan of the United States of 1874	95@94
New-York Central	82¼@78¾@80@79¾
New-York and Erie	49⅜@34¼@36⅛
Reading	47¼@45¾
Rock Island	62@57¼
Michigan Guaranteed	35¼@33¼
Michigan Southern	16¼@15⅜
Michigan Central	60⅜@57¼
Toledo	37¼@34¼
Galena	74@70¾@73@72¼
Illinois Central	87⅜@79
Panama	117@113
Pacific Mail	93¾@85¾
Missouris	69⅜@68¼
Virginias	76⅜@70
Tennessees	75½@74¼
Illinois Central Bonds	95@96
Hudson River	49¼@44@44⅛
Harlem Preferred	40⅜@38¼
Burlington and Quincy	78@73
Harlem Common	16¼@16

The course of the Stock Market reversed the order of the previous week, which was an active and rapidly rising one. Last week business was dull and prices declining. The fall has been more gradual than the advance, and nearly all descriptions are still higher than two weeks ago. A prominent exception is Pacific Mail shares, which went down at the close of the week to 85½ ℔ cent. The cause is assigned to some disappointment felt by the more speculative shareholders that the dividends are not to be made quarterly instead of half-yearly. No such change was ever promised by the Board of Management, but as an impression obtained that one or more prominent Directors favored it, the contrary determination in regard to the February quarter is said to have caused dissatisfaction and a few forced sales. The increased favor shown in Congress for the Overland mail to California may also influence the future of the stock, so far as the prospect of a renewal of a liberal Government subsidy is concerned. Panama shares have sympathized to some extent in the decline. In New-York Central, which as usual leads the speculative movement of the Exchange, a moderate business was done after the first decline on Tuesday, and the market at the close established a reaction against the stock of 2¼@4 ℔ cent., compared with the best price of Monday. On Erie the reaction at one time was nearly 6 ℔ cent., but a continued steady demand for the Cash Stock gave more steadiness to the price, and subsequently advanced it to 36½ ℔ cent. The foreclosure of the old Corporation takes place to-day, and as soon as the reorganization is completed, the Stock Exchange dealings will embrace the new Preference Shares, and also impart more activity to the new Assented Shares. The Stock at present dealt in here is the old Common Shares, not yet assented to the plan of reorganization, while on the London Exchange the business is done altogether in the Assented Stock. The Second Mortgage of the Road has again advanced to par, as it will very soon be paid off or voluntarily extended under the new organization. The First Mortgage is in request, at 105 ℔ cent. The common Bonds, which are to pass into a preference Stock, are selling at 65 ℔ cent., including 14 ℔ cent. accumulated interest, which will also be capitalized. The Shares of the Illinois Central, which have been rapidly advanced, because of their scarcity for delivery, to 15@18 ℔ cent. above the London currency, have returned to 79 ℔ cent., as against 87½ at the beginning of the week. The price here is still 10 ℔ cent. above the last London quotation, being strengthened by a knowledge of a very heavy and encouraging gain in the January traffic of which the English holders have yet to hear. The Construction mortgage of the road shows firmness at 95@96 ℔ cent, because of the liberal collections in the Land Department, which gradually absorb the principal and stop so much of the interest of this mortgage, as the money is realized. Hudson River shares have reacted about 4 ℔ cent., and Harlem Preferred about 2 ℔ cent. On the previous upward speculation in Rock Island, Galena, Michigan Central and Toledo, the *Bulls* realized to a considerable extent early in the week, (and at the close of the week before,) and gave the market no special support up to Saturday afternoon, when the reaction on Rock Island amounted to 5 ℔ cent.; on Galena, 1½; on Toledo, 2½; and on Michigan Central, 4 ℔ cent. The shares of the Michigan Southern, of both classes, have been unusually quiet, the Guaranteed falling back to 33¼ and the common to 15½ ℔ cent. In State Securities, there was some business near the close of the week in nearly all the Southern descriptions, but without marked inclination to press sales. In Federal Fives the transactions are few and unimportant, attention being directed to the Treasury Bills bearing from 10 to 12 ℔ cent., which are reselling on the basis of about 9¼@9½ ℔ cent. interest. The statement by Secretary DIX of the prospective wants of the Department, and the resource, which will be left to the incoming Administration after the 4th March, of issuing $14,000,000 Funded Stock, bearing 6 ℔ cent., have strengthened confidence in the temporary paper of the Government and a further recovery in its credit to 6@7 ℔ cent. is only prevented by the non-settlement of the sectional question between the North and the Border States of the South, at Washington. Whether such a good understanding between Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York, &c., would immediately restore the Gulf States to their allegiance to the Union, or not, the impression is that the General Government would be comparatively disembarrassed of the question—leaving time to heal the other troubles which are involved. The general market at the close on Saturday was very dull, the business of the day being in amount much below the usual daily average. Both the weather and the telegraphic prognostics of further outbreaks at Charleston or Pensacola were against an active speculation, although some of the advices from Washington in private hands speak confidently of a peaceful solution, so far as the joint agency of the great middle States can effect it.

The Atlantic Mutual Marine Company, whose fiscal year ended on the 31st December, have, as usual near the close of January, put forth their annual statement of business. We find it in the following points:

Earned premiums, 1860	$4,541,000
Losses paid	$2,419,000
Return premiums and expenses	609,000—3 028,000
Resulting insurance profits	$1,513,000
Add from other sources	61,000
Apparent net income of year	$1,574,000

Upon this a scrip dividend of 35 ℔ cent. has been declared to policy holders of 1860. And as the whole means of the Company now amount to $6,646,000, notice has been given that the scrip certificates of 1859 will be paid off on the 5th February. The investments of the Company are:

In Federal, State and City Stocks	$2,666,000
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2 378,000
Loans on Stocks and Mortgages	1,190 000
Cash and Miscellaneous	412,000
Total means	$6,646,000

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Jan. 25.. Philadelphia	⅛@¼
Jan. 25.. Baltimore	⅜@⅝
Jan. 25.. Boston	Par. @1-10
Jan 23.. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
Jan. 24.. Pittsburgh, Penn	2¾@3
Jan. 22.. Waterford, Penn	2½@3
Jan 24.. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
Jan. 24.. Wilkesbarre, Penn	1¾@2
Jan. 22.. Montreal	¾@1
Jan. 22.. Milwaukee, Wis	4 @ 4½
Jan. 22.. Chicago, Ill	5 @ 5⅜
Jan. 24.. Richmond, Va	5½@5¾
Jan. 24.. Norfolk	5 @ 5¾
Jan. 23.. Charleston, S. C.	3¾@4
Jan 23.. Columbia, S. C.	3¾@3¾
Jan. 22.. Montgomery, Ala	3 @ 3
Jan. 24.. Washington, D. C.	1¼@1¾
Jan. 21.. Nashville, Tenn	2 @ 2½
Jan. 15.. Galveston, Texas	2 @ 2½
Jan. 22.. St. Johns, N. B	1 @ 2
Jan. 21.. Columbus, Ga	1½@2
Jan. 29.. Bellefontaine, Ohio	1 @ 1½
Jan. 23.. Indianapolis, Ind	1¾@2
Jan. 21.. Selma, Ala	1 @ 1½
Jan. 15.. Houston, Tex	⅛@¾
Jan. 23.. Cincinnati, Ohio	¾@⅞
Jan. 24.. Fredericksburgh, Va	2¼@2½
Jan. 15.. New-Orleans, La	Par.
Jan 15.. Mobile, Ala	Par.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien (Milwaukee and Mississippi) Railway Company is now fully organized, and in possession of the entire property of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, purchased at the recent sale under a decree of the United States District Court for Wisconsin, at a cost of $7,500,000, and paid for by:

First mort. 7 ℔ cent. 30 year bonds	$2 556.000
First class preferred 8 ℔ cent. stock	1,095,400
Second class preferred 7 ℔ cent. stock	1,086 800
Common stock	2,761,800

The officers of the new Company are: President—L. H. MEYER. Vice President—John Catlin. General Manager—James C. Spencer. Superintendent—William Jervis. Secretary and Treasurer—William Taintor. Directors—L. H. Meyer, John Catlin, W. Schall, William P. Lynde, Allan Campbell, John Wilkinson, H. L. Dousman, George Smith, N. A. Cowdrey.

The arrangement reduces the old first mortgages (on the Eastern, Western and South Wisconsin sections,) from 8 to 7 ℔ cent., and converts the other classes of debt into preference shares, leaving the old common stock to come in at a scaled rate of about 60 ℔ cent., to make up the basis of $7,500,000. The selection of Mr. L. H. MEYER, of this City, as President of the new organization, is deemed a fortunate one for all the interests involved.

The English, French and East India mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, were received at the New-York office on Saturday night. The news was mainly anticipated by telegraph from Halifax. We add, however, as interesting at the present time, the latest returns from the great banks in London and Paris. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending on the 9th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,737,397	Decrease £3 528,500
Other deposits	15.477,425	Increase..2 252.931
Rest	3.285 418	Increase... £38,340
Govern. ment securities	10,019.721	Increase.. 531,553
Other securities	21.499,766	Decrease..1.336,717
Notes unemployed	5,518,115	Decrease...381,700

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,453,800, being a decrease of £57,795, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,175,386, showing a decrease of £477.453 when compared with the preceding return. Part of the loss in Gold was in small sums paid out on the January dividends on the Public Stocks. It is stated that subsequent to the return a further sum in Silver would be withdrawn for the East Indies. The following is the monthly official account of the Bank of France for Jan. 10:

Cash and Ingots	f.376,022,254
Cash at the Branch Banks	273,647,423
Bills due to be paid to-day	446,219
Bills becoming due in Paris	291,326,755
Bills in the Branch Banks	317,270 222
Advances on Coins and Ingots	20.440,780
Advances in the Branch Banks	1,562,100
Advances on French Securities	24 878,400
Advances in the Branch Banks	14,746.300
Advances on Railroad Shares and Bonds	46,360,400
Advances in the Branch Banks	29,097,300
Advances on Credit Foncier Bonds	652,300
Advances in the Branch Banks	343 300
Advances to State by Treaty, 1848	35 000 000
Rentes of the Reserve Fund	12,980,750
Rentes, disposable Funds	53,708 840
Rentes immobilized, (law of June, 1857)	100 000,000
Hotel and Furniture of the Bank	4 000 000
Real Property of Branch Banks	6,110.389
Expenses of Administration	89 049
Sundries	6,478,148
Total	f.1 315 047.916
Capital	91,250,000
New Capital	91,250.000
Reserve Fund	12 980 750
New Reserve	9,125,000
Reserve Immobilière	4,000,000
Profits to be added to Capital	1 514.755
Notes in Circulation	778.905 425
Notes to Order (Post-bills)	6,160 077
Bills payable at Sight	8 893 832
Acc. eur. of Treasury Creditor	82,183 661
Various accounts current	175.359 908
Various Branch Banks	32 240,567
Dividends to be paid	7 661.010
Arrears of Values Deposited	6,209,896

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK

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Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SICILIAN VESPERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AS IT IS—VARIETY—LA TOUR DE NESLE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—TIPPO SAIB.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—ELOPEMENT, OR THE LEAR OF PRIVATE LIFE. Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDARELLA AND HER SISTERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Louisiana State Convention, on Saturday, passed the ordinance of secession, in the same terms in which it was originally reported from the Special Committee of Fifteen, to whom the duty of preparing it had been intrusted. The vote on its passage stood, 113 for to 17 against it. A delay ordinance, proposed to be substituted for the Committee's report, was voted down on Friday by a large majority. It was the evident intention of the leaders in the Convention to discountenance delay in every possible manner, and the final action was pressed with almost indecent haste. As an evidence of a determination to disregard even the wishes of the people of the State, it is only necessary to say that a proposition to submit the ordinance to the popular vote was voted down, 84 to 45. The resolution accompanying the ordinance, declaring the right of free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries by all "friendly powers," was passed unanimously. The Convention then adjourned to meet again in New-Orleans on the 29th. Six States have now declared their connection with the Union dissevered—South Carolina on the 20th of December, Mississippi on the 9th of January, Florida and Alabama on the 11th, Georgia on the 19th, and Louisiana on the 26th.

The most unfeeling outrage which has yet been perpetrated by the Disunionists was committed at New-Orleans on the 11th inst. A party of Louisiana State troops under command of Capt. BRADFORD, took possession of the United States Marine Hospital about two miles below the city. The patients in the Hospital, numbering two hundred and sixteen, were ordered to be removed,—those who were convalescent, immediately, and those who were confined to their beds, as soon as possible. The reason assigned for this inhuman action was that the authorities wanted the quarters for their own troops.

Considerable anxiety exists in Washington, caused by rumors that Gen. SCOTT has received fresh intelligence in reference to the design of the Disunionists to make a descent upon the Capitol. There is, probably, no foundation for the rumor, however, as no movement on the part of the veteran commander indicates any such knowledge, and Mayor BERRET scouts the idea of any danger of an attack. Belligerent threats also again reach us with regard to the new mission of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. There is very little doubt that she has gone to Pensacola—in which case the Florida Senators say there will be a collision. At all events, the President, it is understood, denies that she has gone to Charleston, and, as Pensacola is the only other place where her services are likely to be required, the inference is strong that such is her destination.

Only one branch of Congress was in session on Saturday—the House—in which the proceedings were quite interesting. Leave was granted to Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, to introduce a resolution instructing the Select Committee of Five to inquire as to the existence of any secret organization in the District of Columbia, the object of which is the seizure of the Capitol and other Federal buildings, and whether any officer of the city or of the Federal Government is a member thereof. The resolution met with considerable opposition, and caused the exhibition of some bad feeling, but it finally passed under the operation of the previous question. Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, in response to those recently passed by the Legislature of New-York. They assert that the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist invasion at all hazards. The President sent in a veto of the bill for the relief of HOCKADAY & LEGGETT, Army contractors during the Mormon troubles, and the veto was sustained by the House. Consideration of the report by the Committee of Thirty-three was then resumed, and speeches were made by Messrs. CLARK, of Missouri, GILMER, of North Carolina, and ALLEY, of Massachusetts. Mr. GILMER made a telling speech in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, in which he was very severe on Southern demagogues.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that it is positively settled that Mr. LINCOLN will start for Washington on Feb. 11, proceeding thence *via* Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati probably, Columbus, Cleveland and Buffalo, to Albany. Thence he will go to Harrisburgh direct, it is supposed, and so, through Baltimore to the Capital. Whether he will visit New-York and Philadelphia, is not known. The journey is to be accomplished in ten days.

Nothing of special interest was transacted by the New-York State Senate on Saturday. In the Assembly a resolution tendering to the President of the United States elect the hospitalities of the State, if he pass through it on his way to Washington, was adopted unanimously. Mr. FISHER introduced a bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York and Kings Counties respectively to appoint two Ferry Commissioners, at their first meeting after May 1, who shall have power to grant licenses for the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn and sell them at auction for terms not longer than ten years; and directing that the Commissioners shall have full control of the management of the ferries. Mr. FULLERTON introduced a bill exempting widows and unmarried women from taxation on personal property to the amount of $2,000. The resolution referring the Governor's Message and the Virginia resolutions to a Joint Committee was adopted. The bill to provide for the better enrollment and discipline of the militia was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

Our correspondent, writing from Yeddo, gives an interesting account of the arrival home of the Japanese Embassy. During the whole of the protracted voyage of the *Niagara*, not a single accident occurred.

The mails by the *Niagara*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday night. There is nothing new to report in European politics. English journals continue to be engrossed by the disturbed state of affairs on this side of the Atlantic, and seem sorely puzzled to decide whether we are bent on disunion or not. We give copious extracts from leading organs of public opinion—sufficient to show that secession is regarded with doubt and dread, and the establishment of a Southern Slave Confederacy with decided aversion. Another member of the English Cabinet, Sir C. WOOD, in a speech delivered at the Lord Mayor of York's banquet, had alluded to our domestic troubles, and had reiterated the earnest hope that they would not lead to civil war. The right honorable baronet thought it not a little surprising that, "while in Italy different nations have been struggling for liberty by unity, a great and free nation (meaning America) is busing its liberty in order to effect a separation." It is said that the Canadian fugitive slave case, about which there has been so much said, will be removed to England on appeal, and will come before the House of Lords for ultimate decision, before ANDERSON is given up. The monthly return of the Bank of France, issued on the 11th inst., shows a decrease of bullion since the last return of fifteen millions of dollars.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 19th, and from Nassau on the 21st inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news of importance.

The Sixth Anniversary of the Woman's Hospital of this City took place on Saturday. From its annual report, it appears that the receipts have been $8,958, and the expenses $8,558. One hundred and thirty patients were admitted, 99 discharged, 52 cured, and 41 relieved; two died and four were incurable. Addresses were made by Dr. GARDNER, Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, Hon HENRY J. RAYMOND, GEO FOLSOM, Esq., Dr. GREEN, Dr. COOLEY, and Dr. HOLTON. The surgical skill of Dr. J. MARION SIMS, which has contributed so much to the success of the institution, was universally acknowledged.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday, Judge LEONARD sentenced JOHN MCGUIRE, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, to State Prison for three years and six months. The jury rendered a verdict of insanity in the case of BUCHANAN, the Twelfth-street murderer, and he was committed to the State Lunatic Asylum. In the General Sessions, a large number of prisoners, who had pleaded guilty during the week to various charges, were sentenced to State Prison or the Penitentiary for terms ranging from six months to four years. The Central Park matter was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The Court rendered a written opinion, the substance of which is elsewhere given. The decision has been before published in the TIMES.

Saturday was a very dull day on the Stock Exchange, and prices in the afternoon rather closed lower than the average sales. New-York Central, 79½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London, 107 ₩ cent.

Prices of Cotton were quite firm; the reported sales amounted to 3,000 bales, about one-half *in transitu*. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, which were quoted higher. The purchases for shipment were to a fair extent, mainly for Liverpool. Light transactions were reported in provisions, Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores, Hay, Hides, Leather, Metals, Tallow, Seeds, Spices and Fish. Hay, Linseed Oil, Sugars, Coffee and Whisky were in moderate request. The freight engagements were restricted, with 468 vessels of all classes in port.

Compromise—The Border States and the Union.

There is a very general demand for some measures of Compromise in order to save the Border States. Men who hold in disgust and horror the flagrant and baseless treason of the Gulf States, insist that the Border States may be saved to the Union by concessions on the part of the North,—and that every consideration of duty to them and to the Country demands that these concessions should at once be made. "Is not the Union worth so much as this?" is the pertinent and forcible question with which they press their requisition.

Now, we have nothing whatever to say against the spirit which prompts the query. We hold it in honor and respect. Nor do we intend to enter now upon any inquiry into the merits of the specific concessions by which it is alleged the Border States can be conciliated and induced to remain members of the American Union. If the Union can be maintained in its *integrity*,—if it can be reinstated in the loyalty and affection of the great body of the American people, - it would, most assuredly, be well worth while to make the largest concessions compatible with justice and the fundamental principles of Republican liberty. But if concession is merely to purchase the *form* of Union,—and we are to have no evidence that its spirit still lives in the communities that demand a price for their prolonged alliance, then we must frankly tell our brethren of the Border States, that the Union is *not* worth the sacrifice they demand at our hands.

We address ourselves to the Union men in the Border States;—and we must ask them to look beyond the immediate results of the compromises they suggest to the principles involved in this matter, and to the results which would inevitably grow out of them. These States assume the position of arbiters, or of mediators, between the revolted South and the loyal North. It is an honorable office,—there is none higher or more honorable on the face of the earth, if only it be discharged in that spirit of equal and exact justice which befits its dignity. But it must not be made the cloak for selfish objects,—nor can its duties be performed in a spirit of barter and in disregard of the high equities and far-reaching issues which the question involves. The Border States desire to save the Union. They must act, then, in the *spirit* of Union, with evident and proclaimed loyalty to its beneficent and supreme authority. They must not first take sides with its enemies, and then attempt, by throwing their weight into the hostile scale, to drive a bargain with its friends. A profound and sincere devotion to the Union *on the part of the Border States themselves*, is the only basis,—the sole condition on which their mediation or arbitration can be of the slightest permanent service to the great cause which they profess to serve. They may possibly patch up a truce by the narrower and more selfish policy which is commended to their adoption. But they cannot thus do what the sentiment and the welfare of the whole country demands, shall now be done—bring about a permanent settlement of the issues which disturb its peace and threaten its integrity.

It must be borne in mind that the extreme Southern States proclaim the right of any State to secede from the Union *at will*,—without the slightest regard for its supreme authority as a government, without reference to the forms by which alone the Constitution may be amended, in wanton repudiation of the obligations they have jointly assumed, and in utter defiance of the sentiment or will of their sister States. No intelligent man, North or South, can doubt that such a doctrine admitted into the written or unwritten Constitution of any country, renders such a thing as government impossible. It destroys the very essence and life of all government,—loyalty to the civil compact,—fidelity to obligations express or implied. It strikes at the root of the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our government,—that namely which gives to the will of the Constitutional majority of the people of the United States, expressed through prescribed forms and exercised through defined and strictly guarded channels and departments of power,—the supreme obligation of law. This is a matter which cannot be compromised. If we are to preserve the Union, only on condition that it may be destroyed at the will or caprice of any State, then it is not worth preserving. It ceases to be a government,—for it ceases to have authority. It may stand to-day,—but it may be overthrown to-morrow. It no longer commands respect, at home or abroad. Loyalty becomes a word without meaning, because the sentiment which it represents is without an object. We exchange that patriotic impulse, that sacred fire of love to our Country, which is the fountain and the life of all heroism—for a hesitating calculation of shifting advantage. The citizen no longer strides forward on the high road to which his country calls him. He gropes for the by-ways to which selfish and local profit point.

The Senators and Congressmen of Virginia have addressed to the people of their State a letter, advising them to *leave* the Union, as the only means of "preserving the hope of reconstructing" it. They are to go out, in order to be bribed back. But the very fact of their going out throws away everything of value which they have to sell. We want Virginia in the Union because of the loyalty, the fidelity, the conservative power which she will represent and illustrate. We deprecate her secession—not because of the physical power, the commercial advantages, the tangible values she will take with her, but because her leaving will destroy the principle, the authority, the governmental and ideal integrity of the Union which her great men in early days did so much to create and impress with the perennial majesty of their own unapproachable characters. If she leaves the Union she asserts thereby the right of secession; and that right thenceforward must be an integral, essential principle in any Union to which she may become a party. If our Union is to be "reconstructed" after that event, under her auspices, it must have this asp forever at its heart—within daily and hourly reach of its life. Such a Union, thus menaced, thus poisoned, we must frankly say, we do not desire. For it would give us nothing that makes government valuable or useful. It would secure us nothing but the privilege of living,—until some new price should be demanded for the privilege of living longer. If Congress were to adopt the Crittenden amendment to-morrow, and the Border States were to preserve the Union in return therefor,—two, five or ten years hence they might renew the experiment and plead this precedent as conclusive for its success. Concessions on such conditions—which involve such surrenders—become, from the very nature of the case, only provocations and motives for new demands.

The Border States, beyond all question, have it in their power to save the Union from the fearful peril which threatens its destruction. They can earn for themselves such a position of commanding influence in the national councils,—such a place on the page of history as few States have ever had an opportunity to achieve. But they must not suffer their spirit to fall below the dignity of the occasion, or the loyalty which it requires. They must not shatter the vase which they seek to preserve. They must not cheapen the Union which they hope to save. Rather let them magnify its value,—if they would magnify the estimate of their own service in securing its perpetuity.

We have more than once declared our belief that if the Border States would plant themselves firmly and immovably upon the Constitution, and in support of the Union, they would secure easily from the North, whatever concessions their own safety and the utmost stretch of right and of justice in their favor might require. The North hesitates, not because it is hostile to the South, but because it is loyal to the Union. It cannot, and it will not, make concessions demanded as a price for doing what no man and no State can refuse to do without incurring the blackest moral guilt, and which may be undone whenever the process may be profitably renewed. States that secede to-day for one reason, and are bought back, may secede to-morrow for no reason except to be bought back again. We do not mean by this any imputation upon the honor or good faith of Virginia, or Maryland or Kentucky, or any intimation that they seek to thus drive a thriving trade in the loyalty and forbearance of the Northern States. But they threaten to become indorsers and partners with States that will. There is no extremity of disloyal baseness from which Florida and Mississippi and Texas, (if she secedes,) would shrink for the sake of achieving a temporary and selfish advantage at the cost of their sister States. The Border States owe it to themselves, first to brand the infamous conduct with which the brief career of Secession has already defaced the fair record of American history, instead of giving it their sanction, and laying the basis for its chronic repetition. Then let them proclaim their attachment to the Union, their devotion to the Constitution, and their determination to uphold and defend them as the guardian of our liberties and the guarantee of our common rights, and they will have laid a foundation on which Compromises and Concessions can be made, that will give stability to our national greatness and glory, instead of surrendering both to the caprice or the greed of the least honorable and the least conscientious members of the Confederacy.

What we ask of the Border States is that they shall evince some *love of the Union* on their own part, as the only possible justification for the Concessions which they demand on ours, as essential to its preservation. Why do they want the Union saved? Do they want it saved at all? Have they any feeling of respect and of reverence for it—any loyalty towards it—any conviction that it is essential to their well-being? If they have, let them declare it. If they have not, why do they ask us to save it? Their attitude and the tone they assume, carries the idea that the Union has no value to them,—that it exists solely for the advantage of the North,—and that they confer upon the North a very great favor by consenting to let us save it for the present on certain conditions which they prescribe. They must understand that this is offensive to Northern sentiment,—that it alienates rather than conciliates. The recent Union speeches of Southern men in Congress,—the speeches of MILLSON and CLEMENS, of ETHERIDGE and NELSON,—the action of Maryland and Kentucky in declining to join the seceding States, have done more to create a feeling in the North of kindly regard for the South, and a disposition to make any and every concession which, with any regard to justice, they can possibly demand, than any other demonstrations of the day. And our friends in the Border States may rely upon it, that the Compromises they seek *lie in that direction*, and in that alone.

THE SOUTHERN WATER-LINE.—Scarcely a telegraphic message comes from the South, but we find in it a reference to the tears shed by some lachrymose patriot, over the virtuous necessity that has induced him to become a traitor. Every act of rebellion has thus been dramatically commemorated, and the world, we presume, called upon and expected to be touched by the briny spectacle. There are men, indeed, who seem to perpetually hold the sword in one hand and an onion in the other. Now, we have no objection to pathos in the abstract, nor to weeping as a private institution, but inasmuch as the greatest boobies are usually the biggest blubbers, we protest vehemently against the exercise of one or the other by telegraph. Tears cost us, on an average, ten cents a piece, and we are decidedly of opinion that they are not worth it.

Health of New-York and London.

It was just as well for the credit of our City Inspector that he had not (as he says) the "official data of the mortality of London for 1860," before he made out his report on the health of the City for the past year, as it must have modified very materially his statement that "the difference of mortality either way (between New-York and London) cannot be very great." For, while the mortality of New-York shows an increase for the year of 1,065 over 1859, in London, on the other hand, notwithstanding the far greater increase of population, there is the most remarkable absolute decrease. In each successive quarter of the year the effect of the energetic measures of the medical officers of health has shown itself in a great diminution of the deaths. To mention only the last half of 1860: in the quarter ending Sept. 29, the deaths were *less* by 3,094 than in the corresponding period of the previous year, while in the last quarter of the year they were less by 1,109 than the corrected average mortality for a corresponding period during the ten previous years.

This remarkable diminution, too, is attributable to no other cause than the scientific labors of the health officers; consequently, it is evident that 4,203 persons entered upon this happy new year in London who would have perished during the previous six months but for the adoption of those sanitary measures by which the causes of death were removed.

The total deaths in New-York for the year were 22,710—being in the enormous ratio of 28 to every 1,000 of the population, while in London the ratio was only about 20 to the 1,000. These awful results in New-York, on the other hand, can be attributed to no other cause than the total *want* of anything like sanitary science in our health department. The Inspector, it is true, in his chronicle of the death-producing nuisances of the City, which he rehearses again this year in almost the same order and language that he did last year, complaining continually of his "lack of power to act" in regard to this, that, and the other nuisance; and in no one particular will be acknowledged that the shameful sanitary condition of the city is "the fault of the undersigned." Indeed, he seems to have power to act in regard to nothing, and it might be a matter of wonderment how a bureau manages to maintain such an extensive corps of employes, and dispose of so much of the public revenue with such a small show both of powers and practical results.

It is certainly ill becoming also in our Inspector to talk so sneeringly of the gentleman of the Sanitary Society, as "so-called sanitarians," while the health of London exhibits such a remarkable contrast to that of New-York—attributed by the authorities, too, entirely to the recent applications of sanitary science. Mr. DELAVAN ought to have too much good sense, and too keen a regard for the welfare of that important branch of the public service committed to his charge, to be jealous of the labors of others in the same direction. He should court the aid of science and professional skill, instead of sneering at any well-meant efforts to promote the public health.

WHAT MAYOR WOOD REGRETS, AND WHAT THE CITY REGRETS.—We published on Saturday morning a telegraphic dispatch sent by Mayor WOOD to Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia;—but as it deserves more than a hasty reading, we reprint it as follows:

"*Hon. Robert Toombs, Milledgeville, Ga.:*

In reply to your dispatch, *I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia* have been seized by the police of this State, but that the City of New-York should in no way be made responsible for the *outrage*. As Mayor, I have no authority over the police. If I had the power, I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.

FERNANDO WOOD."

Mayor WOOD has omitted no opportunity, for several years past, of expressing his "regrets" that he had "no authority over the police." That is at once a chronic complaint with him, and a source of steadily increasing satisfaction to the great mass of our people. Mayor WOOD's "regret" in this instance is more specific. It is not that the law has been violated by the alleged seizure of private property; it is no private loss that moves his tears. It is that "arms intended for, and consigned to, the State of Georgia,"—a State which has repudiated the authority of the Union, and is engaged in preparations for active war against the General Government,—have been *detained* on their way to the hands of the men whose sole use of them was to be the destruction of the Union. This is what the Mayor of New-York "regrets." Does any man doubt, after such an avowal as this, that if Mayor WOOD had control of the Police, we should have forthwith an active demonstration of sympathy with disunion in our own City? Do the merchants of this Metropolis—the bankers, the capitalists, the men of substance—who have everything to lose by the anarchy which lies at the basis of disunion, and who have been paying social court to this man under the fears which the crisis engenders—do they share his "regrets" that he has not power to punish such an "outrage" as this which he denounces with so much of fervid indignation?

Our rights, and those of the community at large, are of a different sort. We regret, with an added feeling of shame, that the commercial City of New-York, which owes so much of its greatness to the Union, should have for its Chief Magistrate a person who has fallen so low in the regard and esteem of the community that he is compelled, in his desperate quest of some small show of popularity, thus to pander to that slender sympathy with treason which sneaks out of sight in the remotest purlieus of a City which gathers into its bosom the reckless adventurers of the rest of the world. Time, however, will ere long deliver us from this reproach; and we hazard little in saying that, after this experience, even the madness of factious partisanship will scarcely be allowed to fasten such a Mayor upon us again.

STRIPES OF A NEW KIND FOR J. B. FLOYD.—The District of Columbia is happy in the possession of an intelligent and fearless Grand Jury—men true to their oaths of office and not shrinking from any of the duties entailed by their enrollment on the panel. As proof that this high praise is merited, we may refer to their recent presentments of JOHN B. FLOYD, late Secretary of War, on three charges—a general one of malfeasance in office, a special one of conspiracy against the National Government, and a third one of criminal participation with Messrs. RUSSELL and BAILEY in the abstraction of bonds from the Indian Trust Fund in the Department of the Interior.

Should Ex-Secretary FLOYD be as innocent as his friends have claimed, this action of the Grand Jury will be regarded as a favor, and he will use all the influence he may yet possess with his "old political and personal friend," District-Attorney OULD, to bring the presentments to speedy issue. Should he not pursue this course, however,—should he not surrender and give bail to stand his trial, or should the personal friendship of Mr. OULD refuse to find indictments against him, in conformity with the presentments of the Grand Jury,—then the public will be at no loss as to the only construction that can be placed on this "confession of judgment" by the non-appearance of the attainted party.

It would certainly be a novel spectacle, and one that could hardly fail to have a most wholesome public effect, if Mr. FLOYD would either surrender or could be arrested and placed on trial for the treble offences of malfeasance, treason and larceny. It would be a striking example of the equality of all citizens in the eye of the law, and of the blindness of Justice as to the social or political *status* of the offender on whose head the punishment of her sword had been invoked. If Mr. FLOYD be not conscious that overwhelming proofs of guilt exist against him, he will hasten to accept the opportunity of vindicating his innocence afforded by these presentments. The facts, so far as known, point to guilt, and guilt only; but as the charitable presumption of law runs to the effect that every man must be considered innocent until legal proof to the contrary has been shown, we shall yet hope that the late Secretary of Civil War may avail himself of a trial by a jury of his peers to clear his name from the official, treasonable and pecuniary infamies with which it is now associated.

England and a Southern Confederacy.

The following paragraph from the London *Times*, of the 10th inst., fully justifies our disbelief in the authority of the Toronto *Leader*, or of any other journal, to assert that "it is the intention of the English Government to acknowledge the independence of a Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed." Refering to a speech recently delivered by Lord PALMERSTON, and printed in our impression of Thursday, the *Times* says:

"The third topic dwelt upon by Lord PALMERSTON is the future, if, indeed, we may not say the actual disruption of the American Union. While Italy is consolidating, America is disintegrating. That privilege of a single entire nationality which Italy is shedding tears of blood to obtain, America is flinging recklessly away. *The Southern States expected sympathy for their undertaking from the public opinion of this country. The tone of the Press has already done much to undeceive them, and if anything more is required, they have the assurance of our disapprobation from the person whose public station gives him the right, and whose intuitive sympathy with the feelings of the nation gives him the power better than any one else to express its opinions.* We most sincerely echo the hope that, if disruption there must be, it may be free from the horrors of a fratricidal war, and that in ceasing to be fellow citizens, the North and the South may not cease to be friends. We cannot help feeling that this is a more proper tone to adopt, in presence of the great calamity that is impending over the American people, than the flippant and hollow attempt of Mr. SEWARD to persuade the American people that the danger of disruption is imaginary; that all is love and concord where all is really hatred and animosity; and that a compact which is actually broken is not in the slightest danger of being set aside."

The *Times*, in this expression, only echoes the *wish* of every right-minded person in the United States:—but wishes cannot control the current of events. Nothing but the most profound alienation of sentiment,—amounting to absolute animosity, between the two sections, can render disunion possible. Nor can any man fail to see that if this sentiment of hostility is strong enough to rend the Union asunder, it will also be strong enough to plunge the two sections into war. It is still possible, in our judgment, to prevent a permanent disruption of the Union. But we do not conceive it possible, after such disunion, that the North and South should long "continue to be friends."

MEDICAL CHARITIES IN NEW-YORK.—No City in the world is more munificent in its medical charities than New-York, and this Winter all their capacities are tested to the utmost. There are three principal classes of these charities—the dispensaries, cliniques, and hospitals. The clinique in New-York is a somewhat different affair from what it is in Paris: there it applies only to hospital practice before the medical students; but in New-York the clinique is simply a sort of improvised hospital, or rather consultation room, in the amphitheatres of the medical colleges, where the professors furnish gratuitous medical advice and treatment to any one suffering from any of the twenty-five hundred maladies which flesh is heir to, who are not ill enough to be admitted to the hospital, and too poor to employ a physician. Here the most renowned physicians and surgeons in the City daily give their services freely to the poor, and often perform even the most formidable operations. Over ten thousand persons thus received relief during the past year in the three great schools of the Metropolis.

At the five City *Dispensaries* medical and surgical service was afforded gratuitously last year to 135,235 persons—to whom 251,593 prescriptions (including the medicine) were also freely furnished. And, besides these, the homœpathic and other dispensaries have afforded relief to thousands. The *Hospitals* annually furnish relief to over fifty thousand persons suffering under every form and combination of disease, and at the present time they are nearly all unusually crowded. Bellevue, the largest charity hospital in the world, has over a thousand patients within its walls; indeed, so full is it, that the most pressing necessity exists for the speedy completion of the new charity hospital on Blackwell's Island. This, we understand, will be open in about a month, and will furnish much needed additional accommodations.

The admirable classification of these hospitals also adds infinitely to their value, both to the patient and the medical student, as diseases of every kind can thus be treated and studied inexhaustively. Thus, Blackwell's Island Hospital constantly furnishes to the student about two hundred patients, of both sexes, suffering under every form of syphilis; the State Emigrant's Hospital about seven hundred cases of accouchement annually; Randall's Island and the Child's Hospital exhibit the various infantile diseases; in the Ophthalmic Hospital and the Eye Infirmary over four thousand persons are treated annually, for diseases of the visual organs; while the surgical cases at the Broadway Hospital, the chronic cases at Bellevue, and the European diseases at Ward's Island, literally cover the whole field of pathology.

And yet, notwithstanding all this immense machinery for the relief of suffering, instead of a surplus of gratuitous medical relief, there are still large areas of available charitable effort in this very direction, not yet turned to account. Hundreds annually die without any medical treatment whatever, whose lives might be saved thereby. There can be no more beneficent mode of alleviating human suffering than by contributing to the support of these hospitals.

One of the good things done by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was to throw open freely to medical students, Bellevue and the other institutions under their charge. The fee system is now entirely abolished, and the large numbers who flock to Bellevue on Wednesdays and Saturdays (operating days) show that the privilege thus accorded, is fully appreciated by the medical students of New-York.

The Twelfth-street Murder.

When recently the public ear was shocked by the report of a murder in Twelfth-street, perpetrated with every circumstance of brutality, and while as yet even conjecture failed to point at the probable assassin, we expressed the opinion that the inherent character of the act was inconsistent with any other supposition than that it was the work of a lunatic. The subsequent arrest of ALFRED BUCHANAN, a half idiotic youth, and the facts elicited on an investigation by the Coroner, reduced that opinion to a moral certainty; to which on Saturday the verdict of a Jury in the highest criminal Court in the State added the sanction of a legal decision.

It will be seen by referring to our Court reports, that Judge LEONARD, in the Oyer and Terminer, has committed BUCHANAN—upon the examination of whose case the Jury had rendered a verdict of insanity—to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. While the law guards with scrupulous care against the inhumanity of putting on trial for his life a prisoner whose mental powers are not sufficient, or in a proper condition, to understand the nature of the charge against him, or to give such information to counsel as may be necessary for a proper defence, it will not suffer the administration of justice to be reduced to a farce, by allowing a merely conjectural, or inadequately proved insanity of the deliberate criminal, to stand between him and the just penalty of his crime. The propriety of Judge LEONARD's course, therefore, in the present case, commends itself to the approbation of all who desire to see precedents established, in accordance with which the interests of public justice may at no time receive prejudice. On Friday, the trial of BUCHANAN's sanity before the jury was commenced; and as the District-Attorney had no doubts himself of the verdict which ought to be rendered, the issue was about being committed to the jury, on an amount, and a kind, of testimony which left no moral doubt in the minds of any who heard it, that the prisoner was of unsound mind, when Judge LEONARD, with a watchful eye for the general interests of justice, as well as its specific application to the case before him, declared that though personally he had no doubt of the fact, yet the testimony, legally considered, was of such a character that if a verdict were taken upon it, a precedent would be established by which every murderer might escape on a similar plea. The physician had testified to having based his conclusion of the prisoner's mental condition partly on the statements of his parents and other members of the family, which had not been made under oath. The trial was, therefore, postponed until the following day, when the testimony of the relatives was taken by the Court, and the opinions of the experts were afterwards given thereon.

MESSRS. JARVIS AND CLARK OF THE COMMON PLEAS.—We regret to observe that the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, far from censuring the conduct of his deputy, Mr. R. J. CLARK, in certifying the correctness of the bills of EDWARD JONES & Co., for work done and supplies of stationery furnished to the Court, while the prices for such articles were still in blank, and to be subsequently filled up by the party most interested in making them as heavy as possible, seems rather inclined to adopt the cause of his deputy as his own, and to uphold him in an operation which the mind of every honest business man must at once condemn.

Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS maintains that Mr. CLARK, his subordinate, was justified in signing and attesting the correctness of these bill, using the signature of Mr. JARVIS, for whom he acted;—that Mr. CLARK has been in the habit of doing this for the last seven years, and that the practice is a correct one. Mr. CLARK testifies that EDWARD JONES & Co. did supply all the stationery, blank-books and printing used by the Court of Common Pleas in the year 1859, and set forth in the bill certified; and further, that it is the habit of the stationer to the Court of Common Pleas to give items, but not carry out the prices opposite each when submitting his bill to Mr. JARVIS or his deputy for a certificate of its correctness; Mr. CLARK adding that this is the usual custom in all the Departments of the City and County Government, the Conptroller being the sole supervisor of prices!

Passing over the fact that according to the testimony taken by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, the three Judges of the Common Pleas were unanimous in declaring that no such amount of stationery or printing had ever been, or could possibly have been, supplied to their Court; and ignoring also the standing complaints made by almost every lawyer who has practiced in the Common Pleas, that it is next to an impossibility to get a sheet of paper there during the trial of a cause, we confess our profound and increasing amazement as we contemplate the views taken by Messrs. JARVIS and CLARK of their duties to the public.

A certificate that goods to the amount of nearly $5,000 have been delivered, for which the City has to pay, is not—whatever Mr. JARVIS may think—such an ordinary piece of routine work—such a totally contemptible affair—that a clerk or subordinate can be safely allowed to use the signature of the officer who is alone responsible to the public. Nor—whatever Mr. CLARK may think—are the items in a bill of this kind of so little importance that the filling up of the prices can afterwards be safely intrusted to the commercial ideas of the vender only held in check by the supervision of Comptroller HAWS. What can the Comptroller possibly know of the quality and condition of the articles furnished? One kind of foolscap is worth twice as much per ream as another, while steel pens vary in value from ten to eighty cents per box. How is the Comptroller to check these possible variations of quality?

But can Mr. CLARK be right in telling us that this is the universal habit of all the Departments of the City and County? If so, we owe the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, through whose exertions this case was brought to light, a deeper debt than was at

first apparent; for by their ferreting out of this particular iniquity, we have now revealed to public condemnation a false and corrupting system, which is proclaimed to be of universal adoption.

A Fabrication Ex

THE STAR OF THE WEST AGAIN—A NOTE FROM DR. JONES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday morning, the 26th inst., under the head of "A Veracious Witness," you copied from the *World* of the 24th inst. what purported to be my examination before the Grand Jury, and inserted beneath it my card to the *Tribune*. By this means I am made to appear as having made answers to the Jury under oath, which I flatly contradicted in my card,—thus putting forth an impression to your readers that I had in effect been guilty of falsehood, if not of perjury.

I am as incapable of lying as I am of acting the part of a spy.

And I take this occasion to assert, and to defy contradiction, that no such *examination* as that reported by the *World*, and from which you made the extracts referred to about the *Star of the West, ever took place*. It was a low and contemptible fabrication throughout, false in every respect, and manufactured from the whole cloth. No questions were ever asked, and no such answers given.

It is a matter of surprise that a paper like the *World*, which commenced under such large professions of religious sentiment, should have allowed such a concoction of falsehood and nonsense to have appeared in its columns.

Please insert the annexed card, which was published in the *World* the day previous to your publication. Will papers which may have copied the *World's* bogus examination and your article, do me the justice to copy this exposition.

I trust that you will give this statement as prominent a place in your paper as that occupied by the objectionable notice. I am yours, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER JONES.

From the World of Jan. 24.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24 1861.

Dr. JONES presents his compliments to the editor of the *World*, and begs leave to state that his examination before the Grand Jury, as published in your paper this morning, did not take place. The whole story was incorrect, including personal appearance, "silver spectacles," "South Carolina spy," &c. Not a single question, as stated in the *World*, was asked him, and could not, therefore, by any possibility, have been answered. It is well known, besides, that the Jury sit with closed doors, in whose presence no outsider is allowed, and only witnesses are admitted, and then one at a time. Will you have the kindness, in justice to him, to publish the foregoing, and much oblige him.

In justice to Dr. JONES, we beg to state that we had not seen the contradiction which he cites when we copied the report of his alleged examination. We copied that, because it never occurred to us that any respectable newspaper could deliberately fabricate a report, embodying question and answer, of a person under examination before any legal tribunal. We regret the injustice done him, and cheerfully take this mode of applying the only remedy in our power.—ED. TIMES.

A UNION MEETING.—A meeting is called for this evening at the Cooper Institute, to urge the necessity and duty of adopting measures to preserve and secure the integrity of the Union and the peace of the country. Its objects commend it to universal favor.

THE JAPANESE AT HOME.

Arrival of the Niagara at Yeddo, with the Japanese Embassy on Board.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, YEDDO HARBOR, Japan, Nov. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have only time to address you a few lines, stating that we have arrived safely and landed the Embassy without *one mishap*. Under the brightest of skies, early on the morning of the 10th, the Japanese Government sent a fleet of small boats to land them—Uncle Sam's having been declined. All hands were busy getting up the baggage and whipping it over the sides into the boats; one-half was only taken on this day, which seemed to be enough for forty Embassies.

At about 11 o'clock, every thing being safely over, and the fifty-six attendants going click, click, up and down the port gangway into the boats provided for them, they shoved off. The ship was now quiet, and looked quite deserted on deck, but below a quantity of saki and dried fish was being consumed by the officers, waited upon by the Japanese Ambassadors. At length the time arrived for them to say good-bye, which was an affecting scene with some of them.

The officers were all assembled on the quarter-deck in undress uniform, with side arms,—the marines drawn up, and the yards were manned. SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, first Prince, led the party, shaking hands with each officer as he passed, and most of them were shaken very hard. Among the Japanese officers I saw tears trickling down their faces; the artist was most affected. The most profound silence prevailed during their departure, until the salute was fired, and the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home;" after which the port rigging was manned and three hearty cheers were given; to this the Ambassadors waved their fans and stood erect in their boats. They were received on shore without ceremony, and proceeded quietly to their homes.

The President's letter has been delivered to the Tycoon, and he is delighted with it. An invitation has been extended to him, through Mr. HARRIS, to visit the ship; if he comes, it will be a thing unheard of before. Many of the high officers of the Government, however, are coming in a few days. A reception for the *Niagara's* officers by the Prime Minister, I understand, is now progressing, and will come off in a day or two. In the meantime, horses, sedan chairs, officers, attendants, and so on, are at our disposal free of expense.

We are quartered in a magnificent temple, and have every thing we could wish for to make us comfortable, with the exception of knives and forks—chopsticks being used in stead. The Embassy have been received by their Government in the most enthusiastic manner, and I have been informed by our Minister that they are now ready to send Embassies in the order that they have made the treaties with other countries.

A place is now being prepared for the reception of the presents sent out by our Government, but they are so slow to move, and so much ceremony must be gone through with, that I should not be surprised if we were detained here a month. When this Embassy embarked in the *Powhatan*, their friends had bidden them good-bye forever, believing that they never would survive the heat in crossing the equator.

It is quite cold here, the thermometer at 35° above.

The Prussian Minister is here, living on shore, but, as yet, has not succeeded in making a treaty.

I am sorry to say that there was a mysterious disappearance of spoons, forks, blankets, &c., belonging to Uncle Sam, which were used by the Embassy. Everything that was not screwed fast seems to have been taken. Let it go. After spending nearly a million of dollars on them I suppose they think it no harm to take everything that is left. It is rumored that a number of presents are being prepared for some of our officers; but I imagine from what has already come off in the eating line, they will not amount to much.

A walk or a ride on horseback through the streets of Yeddo is amusing. We are great curiosities, and at the end of every square an immense crowd is shut off by the gates across the street, when another one commences, and by the time we reach the next corner, it is swelled to an enormous size. Policemen, who go before us to clear the way, are relieved every two squares. The streets are, as a general thing, clean, but the houses are poor wooden shanties, with tubs of water upon every other one in case of fire. The new palace of the Tycoon is progressing finely, and will be a handsome building when completed. We have not seen a single man of the Embassy, up to this time, since they landed; everything is done through an entirely different set of officers. They said they intended to come off and bid us good-bye, but I doubt it very much.

This letter goes by clipper-ship to Hong Kong direct, and I have scratched it down in a very few moments, only saying enough to give you an idea how things are going. "SIONARA."

AMUSEMENTS.

The usual Monday performance at the Academy of Music will not take place to-night, in consequence of a ball, for which the house has been sub let. We say the usual performance, because whilst we have a season we naturally expect one on Monday, as well as Wednesday and Friday, but there seems a strong probability that we shall not long boast of having a season at all. The attendance last week, notwithstanding much musical and artistic attraction, was so discreditably small, that the associate artists are undoubtedly justified in closing the doors on any night they choose, and it is rumored that they will assuredly do so if the next night or two does not afford them greater encouragement. In the meantime, our friends on the other side of the East River are warming to the operatic muse, and showing by liberal attendance and kindly appreciation, that they do not regard the erection of a handsome building as the only thing that is necessary to the permanent success of their undertaking. It seems indeed at present as though Brooklyn would take the lead in supporting Italian opera, and New York sink into the condition of a mere dependence, a place where one or two performances may perhaps be given at certain favorable periods of the year. There can be no apology for the miserable neglect with which our Fourteenth-street establishment is treated. Hard though the times may be, they are certainly no worse in New-York than in the City of Churches. It is the disposition that is wanting here. Our Academy, with its legions of free-admissionists, is no longer a pet toy with the classes for whom it was erected, and the general public has never been reconciled to the restrictions with which it is hampered in regard to seats and stockholders privileges. It seems to be "played out." Our Brooklyn friends are of course jubilant over their novelty, and will for several seasons cheerfully support a good company and an enterprising management. These, it seems to us, they have fully secured in the present organization. The best of our established favorites are COLSON, PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI and FERRI; the most promising of *débutantes* is Miss HINCKLEY; the ables of Italian opera conductors is Mr. MUZIO; the politest of managers, Mr. GROW. To this competent list must be added the name of Signorina ELENA, a young prima donna who is said to possess every qualification for success, and who will shortly make her *début* in a new opera.

The second performance of "Il Giuramento" was so dismally attended on Friday night that we can scarcely hope it will interest a large class of our readers to announce that "Il Trovatore" will be played to-morrow evening. Still for the benefit of the stockholders, the press, and especially of Miss HINKLEY, who is to make her second appearance as *Leonore*, we announce the fact. A larger community will learn with pleasure that VERDI's agreeable opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" will be given to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and to hear that there will be three performances at the latter establishment and two at the Fourteenth street one, during the present week. Thus have the mighty fallen.

The business at the theatres during the past week has fluctuated with the weather, but when this has been fair there have been good audiences. No novelties, beyond those we have duly recorded in these columns, have been produced. At Wallack's theatre the "Lady of Tropez" is still the attraction, and appears to be enjoying the comfortable competency of a "run." Mr. LESTER WALLACK's extremely finished impersonation of the hero is its chief merit. At Laura Keene's the "Seven Sisters" continue to draw crowded houses. Some additions have been made to the piece without in the slightest degree improving it. A new actor too—a Mr. ROGERS—has made his appearance in an *Asa Trenchard* part. We were unable to detect anything in his performance to raise it above the level of mediocrity, but much—for which he probably is not responsible—to expose it to severe condemnation. A certain breadth of illustration is excusable and even necessary in the stage Yankee of the present day, who is always expected to say what things are "like" in a vein of vulgar exaggeration. But the writer of the new Yankee part of the "Seven Sisters" is not only vulgar and exaggerated, but prurient and beastly in the suggestiveness of some of his likings. In moderately able hands some of these coarse indecencies might be covered with a vail of eccentricity, but Mr. ROGERS blurts them out with an unction which says vastly more for his will than his taste. We have noticed for some time that the actors and actresses here contribute their nightly mite to the new character of the piece under the impression, no doubt, that they are adding greatly to its success. These additions, as a general thing, are better calculated to draw forth a salacious leer than an innocent laugh. Miss LAURA KEENE, if she is true to her own interests, and to the enviable reputation for elegance and taste which it is her good fortune to enjoy, will immediately check this unseemly tendency to "gag," or, at all events, place it within decent bounds, so that if hateful it may not be actually loathsome. As for the three new scenes, the sooner they are replaced by three old ones the better.

One of the most curious characteristics of special talent is the unwillingness with which the possessor is apt to rely on it for success. Prof. ANDERSON, as a "Wizard," is admirable; he can delight and astonish an audience better than any other master of the Black Art. This, then, being his specialty, he inclines naturally to something else. On Tuesday he appeared before the public as an actor, playing the part of *Rob Roy* in the drama of that name, and doing it very illy. Of the many *Rob Roy's* who at stated periods help to make the MACGREGOR ridiculous he is the worst, because the tallest, the heaviest, and the slowest. It is due to the interests of humanity that we make this statement, and conjure the Professor to return to the paths of *diablerie* and the pursuit of the gun-trick. The drama was respectably cast, and the incidental and accidental music well rendered by Miss ANNIE KEMP, (who has a voice which is certainly worth cultivating,) Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, (a fair tenor,) and Mr. AYNSLEY COOK, a capital baritone. The musical part was by far the best of the entertainment, and we are not surprised to hear that the artists who made it so agreeable are shortly to be combined into an opera troupe, with Mme. ANNA BISHOP at its head. A good English opera company is, perhaps, the only musical speculation that can be made to pay in New-York at the present moment. We are glad to find that Mr. ANCHUTZ is to be the conductor of the orchestra; it is a guarantee of its excellence. The season will commence in two or three weeks, with DONIZETTI's opera of "Linda,"—a mistake, in our opinion, for no anglicised version of an Italian opera will run sufficiently long to make it an object with the managers, whilst any new English opera would be sure to have a remunerative career. We are glad to see it stated that MACFARREN's new opera of "Robin Hood" is to be introduced to our public by this company. Mr. FORREST has played on his usual nights, and to houses which must fully satisfy him of his popularity. "Richelieu" is the play selected for to-night. On Saturday afternoon Mr. RAREY gave his last horse *matinée*. A full account thereof will be found elsewhere.

At the Winter Garden, Mr. BOOTH'S houses, which at the opening were affected by the weather, culminated brilliantly at the close of the week. On this evening he appears in his great *rôle* of *Richelieu*, in which he first really grasped his present position. Mr. FORREST playing it also at Niblo's will afford an opportunity for comparison of the rendering of these two great artists, and will doubtless draw out all the admirers of both. Mr. CHAS. DILLON, whose very successful *début* at this house, on Thursday, led us to express the hope that we might see him again ere he left the Metropolis, has accepted an engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, to commence in about three weeks. He has not been able to arrange for reappearing at the Winter Garden at present.

At the New Bowery Theatre, Mr. CHANFRAU has achieved one of his old-fashioned successes, and is of course the attraction for the present week. To-night will be played the local drama of "New-York as it is," "Variety," and the melodrama called the "Tower of Nesle."

The hippo-dramatic spectacle of "Tippoo Saib" will be played to-night at the Bowery Theatre for the last time, the occasion being a grand complimentary benefit to Mr. E. L. TILTON, and close of the equestrian and dramatic seasons. The frequenters of the theatre will scarcely neglect these manifold considerations.

BARNUM'S Museum offers a world of wonders, from the big trout, weighing five pounds ten ounces, down to the What is it? Old ADAMS' Menagerie has been added this week, and will be open to the public free of charge. In the lecture-room, this afternoon, will be played "The Lear of Private Life," and in the evening, "The Lady of St. Tropez."

At HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels, the "Returned Californians," and a new act called "The Pike's Peak Emigrants," with the usual musical entertainments, will be given this evening.

At Canterbury Hall BLONDIN, COWELL and OGDEN continue to be the leading attractions, and nightly fill the house to overflowing.

MUSICAL.—The Philharmonic Society, of New-York, will give their next concert on Saturday, at the Academy of Music. The sister Society, of Brooklyn, have the following pieces in rehearsal: Symphony in B flat, by GADE; Overture to "Magic Flute," by MOZART, and Overture to "Semiramide," by ROSSINI. At the rehearsal on Saturday the workmen upon the hidden stage, who were preparing for the night's opera, annoyed the performers exceedingly by their hammering, as did sundry silly boys and girls, whose sole idea of a Philharmonic rehearsal seems to be, that it's a charming place for a public flirtation. We had hoped that the experience of this annoyance at the New-York Philharmonics would have taught the sober Brooklynites better manners.

The second performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Saturday, was, if possible, more satisfactory than the first. The house was densely crowded, with the exception of the proscenium boxes, which are better calculated to bring the directors prominently before the public, and dazzle that august body with the spectacle of virtue, than to accommodate the public.

The chief interest of the night's entertainment consisted in the *début* of Miss HINCKLEY, of whom we have spoken before. On Saturday she was cooler, more calm, and in better voice than on the occasion of her first appearance here. Her acting was very fine, and her execution seemed to delight the eager ear of the fastidious inhabitants of the City of Churches. They vehemently applauded at every convenient opportunity; they showered her with bouquets, so that she was obliged twice to retire with her arms laden with floral tributes, and they called her out at the end of each and every act, that she might enjoy with them the universal glee. She was most ably sustained by Messrs. STEFANI, FERRI and COLETTI. To night, VERDI's "Sicilian Vespers."

THE HORSE-TAMER'S FAREWELL.

Rarey at Niblo's, where he had a Long, Severe, and well-contested Fight with a very Naughty Horse, and who whipped.

Mr. RAREY has capped the climax and closed his performances—for the present. For several weeks past he has stirred up, with a very long pole, the equine circles of this metropolis, from which he has extracted fame and money. He deserves both, and he's got 'em. With deep regret, everybody, "rich men, poor men, beggar men and thieves," read that on Saturday afternoon Mr. RAREY would bid farewell to the Niblonian boards and go to parts unknown. As a natural consequence, despite the snow, the ice, and the "inclemency of the weather," all creation went to see him. The house was fuller than ever before, the people more anxious than ever before, and Mr. RAREY's pockets were distended more than ever before.

As will be seen, the lecture was more than usually entertaining. The subjects were different from the old familiar stock, and on the whole we think the old nursery rhyme, which reads, "and the last was the best of all the game," was thoroughly verified on that occasion.

Mr. RAREY began as usual with *Cruiser*. *Cruiser* is worth a mint of money to RAREY. He is RAREY's big thing. The Scriptural widow had a cruse, but RAREY had a *Cruiser*; hence RAREY, comparatively speaking, had the best of the widow. On no occasion do the public weary of *Cruiser*; they love to hear all about him, what Lord DORCHESTER said, what RAREY said, and then what DORCHESTER said back again. This was told on Saturday, *Cruiser* was put through the motions, and fulfilled his mission to the letter. He was very happy, and apparently pleased with himself and his audience, for after doing all he was bid by his master, he volunteered several high and mighty performances on his own account, which showed that he still felt his oats, and considered himself as much a "man and a brother" as anybody.

Nellie Bly, a graceful, winning, pleasing and well-made colt, was the first new acquaintance of the afternoon. She had never been mounted by man, and was thoroughly unbroken in every sense of the term. On only one occasion her owner had, with care and patience, succeeded in straddling her back, but only to find that "what goes up must come down," and to ascertain with entire accuracy his length upon the ground. The nag was evidently unaccustomed to the rein, but RAREY soon, by "line upon line," by "little deeds of kindness and little words of love," taught her the way in which she should go, and rode her with perfect safety all about the ring, while, with unaccustomed quiet, she listened to the beating of the drum.

The Third-avenue Railway Company should henceforth be a synonym for Mercy. Talk about corporations being soulless—it's nonsense. No corporation without life could own and be responsible for such a beast as that which was next presented to the view of the audience. It was a four-footed LAZARUS—sores, scabs, pustules and all. The neck was torn, the back and sides were covered with unhealed sores, and the legs were unnaturally swollen. Evidently dreading the sight of humanity, she squealed, snorted and kicked whenever RAREY approached her. It was not a pleasing sight, nor was it agreeable to the ear. Fear reigned supreme in the poor beast's brain,—no kindness, no gentleness, no kindly treatment had she ever met before, and it was with doubt and trembling that she witnessed her master's quiet and persistent soothing. After a while she joined the noble army of martyrs who have to RAREY acknowledge their weakness; and after being manipulated from muzzle to tail, was led out a willing and unresisting captive.

With the last horse RAREY had a long, severe and trying contest. A large, powerful, iron-gray horse, with flowing mane, sweeping tail and proudly stepping foot, he was indeed a subject, exciting to a tamer's ambition, and well worth the use of his utmost skill and power. His owner stated that he was not particularly bad—that is he had never killed any body—but he was absolutely unmanageable, no one could do anything with him, and he was considered one of the worst broken animals in the country. He was very high, very broad and very long. His eye was quick and full of intelligence; his ears, indicating bad blood, were long and unwieldy; his legs were well shaped and his manner was superb. If, in the fabled horse country, there is a modern Athens, this horse surely should be one of the solid ones of Boston—outside.

The contest did not at once begin. Mr. RAREY, who "knows horse" considerably, saw that he had one to deal with who was up to snuff, and would stand to his guns for some time, and for whom it was necessary in every way to be prepared. At first RAREY patted him, smoothed him, cuddled him and stroked him. Then he slid his hand down to his hoof, and attempted to buckle the strap around the joint. For some time he was unsuccessful, but finally succeeded. The next attempt was to fasten the foreleg up; this Mr. RAREY usually accomplishes in half a minute, but on this occasion he was delayed at least an hour and a quarter. Time and time and time again did he almost accomplish his purpose, but time and time and time again was he foiled. It was evident that the horse knew what he was about, and what his opponent was trying to do. Several times RAREY succeeded in getting the strap around the leg, and the end of it through the buckle, but before it could be fastened the foot would go with terrific force to the ground, destroying in a second the work of many minutes. At one time it was done, the buckle was fastened, and all seemed secure, when, with an immense effort, the horse by his muscular power snapped the strap as if it had been straw, and stood quietly free again! Gradually he became excited, then angry, and finally frantic, while RAREY, whose pluck and strength are apparently superhuman, worked patiently to the end. It seemed to the spectator as if RAREY must be in great danger, as whenever the horse made the effort to free his leg, he would start violently forward. On one occasion, while RAREY was bending over the knee, the horse rushed forward, throwing him far out towards the centre of the ring, and then pranced proudly about the inclosure. Again, when his head was fastened by a leather halter to the fence, he snorted loudly, pulled quickly and breaking the strap, jerked the bridle from his head, sprang over the crouching form of his opponent, and ran around the ring as if attempting to jump over. This occasioned a half-suppressed exclamation of horror all over the house; the ladies occupying the front seats insisted upon going elsewhere, and one pious-looking individual, with long hair, green spectacles and black gloves, said, in agitated tones, "I would like to ask Mr. RAREY if there is any danger of the horse's doing injury to those in the dress circle," whereupon a series of cat-calls, dry-ups and derisive laughter squelched him, put the audience in good humor, rested RAREY, and still further frightened the horse.

At this time, say three-quarters of an hour after the struggle began, the contestants were a sight to behold. RAREY's hair was—well, not to be particular, mussy; his face was red, and his clothes were sawdust from the "nape of his neck to the slack of his breeches;" while the horse was in a completely perspiratory state. The water ran from him in streams, as it were, and if he had been ducked in the North River, he couldn't have shown fewer dry hairs than now. Still his spirit was unsubdued. He didn't care a "continental cuss" for RAREY, for the audience, for the proprieties of the occasion, or for the fact that 5 o'clock is the universal dining hour of Christians and metropolitans. Presently the little groom came in—for a while the little groom did well; but in a very short space of time we noticed the little groom, with remarkable but painful alacrity, pick himself up from the field of battle, and retire to parts unknown, where are rags, liniments and salve. How in the name of OTTIGNON—how in the name of the ancient gladiators—how in the name of muscle—RAREY was able to endure, is more than we can understand. He tired the horse by twisting his head far to one side, and running him rapidly around—but if it should tire the horse, why not RAREY?

After further struggles of similar nature, and with similar results, RAREY succeeded in running the strap through the circingle, and in that way fastening the leg. Subsequently, by drawing a second strap, he managed to secure the leg more firmly, but not until repeated efforts had proved unavailing. At last—and that "at last" always comes—he securely adjusted the strap, and then the second one, and then of course the game was up. The horse was soon down, handled, subdued, quieted and caressed. His spirit was not tamed, his fire and strength remained, but he acquiesced cheerfully in whatever was required of him, and played circus with RAREY to the astonishment and delight of all.

After apologizing for the delay—stating that it was owing to the breaking of the strap, and the fact that he was in too much of a hurry—Mr. RAREY thanked the audience for their patronage and attention, and announced that on Saturday next he will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, at which time he will tame several wild horses, exhibit Gov. SEWARD's Arabian presents, and struggle with *Peacock* for the superiority of science over strength. This lecture, though prolonged to a late hour, was of the most exciting interest, and held the audience till its close. It demonstrated, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that the wildest, wickedest, most unmanageable and intractable of horses, must sooner or later yield to the potent influence of the little straps, acknowledge themselves mastered, and submit to the most unheard of familiarities.

Mr. Rarey Proposes to Give a Charitable Exhibition.

MR. RAREY TO COMMISSIONER DRAPER.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Jan. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: It is my purpose to give the final lecture of my present course at the Academy of Music, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2. I propose to devote half the proceeds towards the relief of suffering widows and orphans in this City, and to place the amount in the hands of some honorable body, if agreeable, for such distributions as may be deemed most advisable upon consultation. Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. S. RAREY.

To SIMEON DRAPER, President Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections.

MR. DRAPER'S REPLY.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of this evening, announcing your purpose to give your final lecture at the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2, and proposing to devote one half the proceeds of the same towards the relief of suffering widows and orphans of this City, "is received."

Permit me, on behalf of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, to assure you of their entire readiness to coöperate with you in such a distribution as may be deemed most advisable, on consultation, and add the expression of their high appreciations of the liberality in this tender of your service in behalf of objects so worthy of this voluntary promoting of your charitable aim.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, with assurance of personal regard,

Your obedient servant.

S. DRAPER, Pres't B. of C. C. & C.

To J. S. RAREY, Metropolitan Hotel.

Anniversary of the New-York Woman's Hospital.

The Sixth Annual Anniversary of the New-York Woman's Hospital was held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-avenue, on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN presiding. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY opened the proceedings with prayer. Mrs. DOREMUS read the Treasurer's Report, showing the receipts of the hospital for the year just past to have been $8,511 36, its disbursements $8,958 06, and the unpaid bills $726 88. Dr. SIMMS then read the Report of the Executive Committee, from which it appeared that the limited pecuniary embarrassments of the Institution, compared with those under which it has labored heretofore, is mainly due to the increased number of paying patients, to the increased price of their board, to the Treasurer's systematic collection of the board dues in advance, and to a legacy of $500 left by Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER to the State Woman's Hospital, and loaned by the Board of Governors to the New-York Woman's Hospital. The patients however, are mostly persons dependent upon the precarious earnings of a husband or a parent, or upon their own little earnings or savings, and owing to the severity of the times they fear that it will be impossible for many to pay this Winter at all, and indeed there are some who are already alarmed on this acccount. Instances of this kind are stated in the Report, and one instance is mentioned of a patient who has hitherto paid regularly, but who now, from want of means, is no longer able to do so, and who has been transferred to the Free Ward of the Hospital, and there retained. The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE fear that there will be a falling off from the receipts of the institution during the ensuing Winter, growing out of this cause. During the past year 130 patients have been admitted, of whom 99 have been discharged, 41 permanently relieved, 52 perfectly cured, 2 deceased, and 4 incurable. The rest are still in the Hospital. The increased amount of donations of goods, provisions, &c., during the past year, has in some measure made up for the lack of pecuniary donations. The share of the institution in the State appropriation to charitable institutions in New-York City has been lost, and the reserved fund, being the remains of $10,000 donated by the State several years ago, will not be more than enough to pay the next quarter's rent. There are at present in the Hospital 32 patients—17 paying and 15 free. The out-door patients still continue to come on Fridays in great numbers, to receive gratuitous treatment. The report contained, also, a list of the donations received by the institution, and which were of many and various kinds.

The Chairman, after the report had been read, called upon Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY for an address, and the Reverend gentleman responded at length. He said that the Institution and its objects had always had his warmest sympathies, and he trusted that in future he would be better able to prove it than he had been in times past. The New-York Woman's Hospital, like other institutions of the same character, had been doing its good work noiselessly but effectually, as was shown by the Report of the Executive Committee. Patients had come there sick and weak, and despairing, and had gone away full of health and strength and hope. He had visited more than one of the patients lying upon their sick beds, whose hopes, long dormant, had been revived there, and who looked forward to the time not far distant, when they could return home cured. The minister of religion and the physician were they who most frequently witnessed such scenes, and it was right that it should be so, since our Savior himself was the Great Physician, not only of the soul, but of the body also. Mr. MONTGOMERY concluded by invoking God's blessing upon the Institution.

The next speaker was Dr. GARDNER, of this City. He contrasted the condition of woman in the early ages of the world with her present condition; she was then treated little better than a beast of burden, and was regarded by man as necessary only for the perpetuation of the species; while now she is cherished and revered. But woman did not owe her elevation to man, but to herself. Woman had been continually since then mounting towards heaven, and dragging the whole world after her. Woman had done much—very much—for man, but man had done comparatively nothing for woman. The manufacture of cloth by steam, and the invention of the sewing-machine, had done much to lighten her labors; and one man in America (Dr. SIMMS) had done much to alleviate her physical sufferings, by discovering the means of curing a disease hitherto considered incurable. The whole world had sought the remedy, but America had found it. This might perhaps, pay the interest on man's debt to woman, but it would be very far from canceling the debt itself. The Doctor then read some extracts from a medical report, which he had been engaged in translating, bearing upon the general subject, and which contained testimonials as to the value of the discovery of Dr. SIMMS.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND was called upon by the Chairman, and he delivered the next address. He had always felt a deep interest in the Woman's Hospital, though he feared that he had indicated it but poorly. He knew more about its rise and origin than about its subsequent progress, because he happened to be at Albany when the subject was brought before the Legislature of the State, but he feared that its fate there only served to show that it is not Governments or to formally constituted powers that we must look for aid and encouragement for enterprises which simply benefit the race. The ladies engaged in the good work of conducting the Woman's Hospital needed no encouragement. It was not in man's power to apply to woman any such stimulant as that afforded by the healing of her own heart. It was woman's nature to do good; she could not help being charitable. Wherever she might be; whatever might be her condition, rich or poor, it was her nature to be charitable. He thought that the anniversary meeting should, like other anniversaries, be held publicly, where the mass of the people could hear and be influenced by its appeal. It was neglected now because it was not brought before the people. The women, he had said, were most charitable, but he had faith in the men of our community, that if they knew the merits of the Woman's Hospital,—if they knew the benefits derived from it by the sick and suffering, they would not be backward in coming to its support. The speaker then expressed his own willingness to aid the institution as much as he could.

After a short address by Hon. GEO. FOLSOM, the Chairman called upon Dr. GREEN, who said he could not join in the general eulogy of the previous speakers upon those connected with the Woman's Hospital. He felt rather disposed to censure, and first of all, he would censure himself. He had not done his duty; other gentlemen connected with him had not done their duty, nor had the ladies, much as they had done, performed their whole duty. None of them had done as much as was in their power; if they had their Hospital would have been now built and in operation. He agreed with Mr. RAYMOND, that the proper way was to hold their anniversaries publicly, and bring the matter before the people.

Dr. COOLEY, of Tarrytown, said that although a stranger he wished to offer a few remarks. He agreed with Dr. GREEN that it was necessary for the friends of the Woman's Hospital to act. Many persons from his neighborhood, who had been patients in the Institution, could testify to the blessings conferred by it upon the poor and suffering. He felt that he had not done his duty in bringing the subject before the people, as the physician could do more easily than it could be done by others; but he would endeavor to do it in future, and he would promise the institution an accession to its subscribers from the neighborhood of Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry.

After a few remarks by Dr. DAVID P. HALTON, the meeting was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY.

FIRES.—About 7 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the boarding-house No. 146 East Fourteenth-street, occupied by Dr. MCVICKER. Damage $50; fully insured....On Sunday evening, about 7½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the front attic of house No. 117 Division-street, occupied by THOMAS RYAN. The damage amounted to about $300; not insured. The building was owned by JOHN F. THORNE, and was damaged about $150; fully insured.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

How to obtain cheaply, full and authentic LISTS OF NAMES, Classified according to TRADES, BUSINESSES, PROFESSIONS, &c., (including Farmers and Planters,) in their respective Localities, embracing ANY and ALL the STATES, TOWNSHIPS and POST OFFICES throughout the FEDERAL UNION, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, &c. Also, much similar information relative to CUBA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c., adapted to the ADDRESSING OF CIRCULARS, &c. Address, *by letter*, GEO. ROWELL, *The World* Office.

Concentrated Leaven.

THE MAINSPRING OF A HOUSEHOLD.—"Concentrated Leaven," as prepared by EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, has been found a most judicious and valuable adjunct for improving bread, pastry, rolls and cakes. This compound when mingled with flour, will make a saving of 15 per centum. For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists. GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BENSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING-MACHINES, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Within Reach of All. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers &c., all complete. At REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

MORTON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 25, of quinsey sore throat, EDWARD MELVILLE MORTON, youngest child of Robert Morton, aged 2 years 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 345 West 15th-st., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

KNOCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM KNOCH, aged 28 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 642 6th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Buffalo, N. Y., and Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

KEARNY.—In this City, on Saturday Jan. 26, EDWARD A., son of Philip R. Kearny, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM MORGAN, son of Thomas J. and Josephine M. Hall, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from his parents' residence, No. 3 Boorman place, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAYCOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, KEZIA, widow of the late Samuel Maycock, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 241 East 30th-st., near 2d-av., without further invitation.

LACOMBE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, ELIZABETH EDITH LACOMBE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Clinton place, on Wednesday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

RICKERTSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, Capt. HUMPHREY RICKERTSON, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Church, which his friends are invited to attend.

BRADFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, LOIS BRADFORD, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, George P. Bradford, No. 38 West 28th-st., without further invitation.

BUCKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, JANE BUCKHAM, widow of the late Dr. Buckham, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral from the house of her son, George Buckham, No. 83 west 21st-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, CAROLINE WILCOX, widow of Luther Cummings, aged 76 years.

SEAMAN.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 26, MARY ANN, wife of Christian H. Seaman, and youngest daughter of the late Christian M. Hartell, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 142d-st., third house west of 3d-av., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, Dr. CHARLES H. JACKSON, aged 40 years.

The Officers and Patriarchs of Lebanon Encampment, No.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will this day add to their
large stock of
FAMILY GOODS,
One thousand pieces of superior
SHEETING LINENS,
From 25 cents to 40 cents per yard.
ALSO,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c.
ALSO,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
At manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, JAN. 28,
A large stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
of recent importation, suitable
for the present and coming
seasons—all of which will
be disposed of at
reasonable prices.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTH AND BEAVER
CLOAKS!
WILL BE SOLD AT COST!!!!!!
W. R. ROBERTS'
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHION,
NO. 262 BOWERY.

GREAT PANIC SALE,
MONDAY MORNING, at 10 A. M.,
AT KINZEY'S.
$20 000 WORTH EMBROIDERIES LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS, YANKEE NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS,
CLOSING OUT AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

Wide Tarletons 10c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Silk Illusions, 3c , 6c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Colored Illusions, 6c., 12c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Silk Lace Veils, 6c., 12c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Fine Needlework Banded Collars, 12½c.	
Fine French Muslin Collars, 12½c.	
Fine Run-thread Lace Collars, 6c.	
Fine Maltese Lace Collars, 12½c.	

GREAT PANIC SALE
In Yankee Notions: Best Pins, 3c. paper; best Needles, 3c. paper; Sewing Silk, 9c dozen; best Hooks and Eyes, 3c.; Hair pins, 2c. bundle; Spool Cotton, 1c.; Fine Twilled Tape, 1c. roll; Buttons, 4c. gross; wide Skirt Braids, 4c.; Linen Tapes, 3c.; Linen Serpentine Braids, 3c; Gilt Hair-pins 6c., with quantities of other goods in the same department cheap.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

Fine Twist Nets, 6c.	
Chenille and Twist Nets, 12½c.	
Rich Bugle Nets, 18c.	
Large Chenille Scarfs, 12½c.	
Fancy Chenille Scarfs, 6c.	
Childs' Heavy Cotton Hose, 2c.	
Childs' Woolen Hose, 3c.	
Gents' Ribbed Half-Hose, 5c.	
Children's Cotton Gloves, 2c.	
Infants' Woolen Boots, 2c.	
Woolen Jackets, 25c.	Wool Tippets, 3c., 6c.
Fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12½c.	Merino Hose, 10c.
Gents' Lined Silk Gloves, 15c.	Ribbed Hose, 9c.
Ladies' Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.	Wool Hoods, 6c., 12c.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS.

Kid Gloves, 6c. A fine lot black Kids 25c.	
12,000 pairs best Kid Gloves in the City, 5s.	
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.	
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 6c.	
7,000 Fine Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c., 4c.	
Ladies' White Linen Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c.	
Ladies' White French Lawn, fine, 8c, 6c.	
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 8c.	
Gents' Bosoms, fine plaite, 12½c.	
Gents' Bosoms, very fine, 15c., 18c.	
800 Fine Worked Sets, closing 25c., 31c., 50c., 63c.	
5,600 Worked Bands, 5c., 8c., 12c., 18c.	
3,000 Ladies' Fine Trimmed Muslin Caps, 12½c.	
GOODS 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.	
Wide White Figured Laces, 6c.	
Fine Linen Edgings, per dozen, 12½c., 15c.	
White and Black Silk Edgings, 1c., 2c	
SILK VELVETS, 12½c. a piece.	
Trimming, Bonnet, and Sash Ribbons, cheap.	
Silk Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.	
Rich Bonnet Strings, 1½ yards long, 12c.	

Large quantities of other goods contained in the two stores all closing out at equally low prices.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

EMBROIDERIES AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Still further inducements will be offered
On MONDAY, Jan. 28.
120 pairs French Needle Worked Sleeves, at $1 the pair.
100 Handsomely Trimd Sets, (in boxes,) at $2 75 the set.
200 Bracelet and Bosque ditto $3 to $5 50 the set.
100 French Worked Traveling Sets, $1 12½ the set.
100 "Prince of Wales" ditto, $1 50 to $2 25 the set.
100 Ladies' Embroidered Chemise, only $2 50 each.
100 Ladies' Embroidered Linen Chemise, only $5 each.
100 Folland Pinafores, 25 cents each.
100 Holland Pinafores, 38 cents each.
100 Holland Pinafores (embdd in colors,) $1 each.
50 Trimmed White Diaper Pinafores, 75 cents each.
200 Infant's Night-Gowns, $1 each.
300 Infants' Emb'd Robes, from $1 50 to $10 each.
200 Infants' Revere Skirts, from 50 cents to $3
Infants' Fabrics, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, $1 each.
Ladies' Night-Caps, at 50c., 75c., 80c. and $1 25 each.
French Worked Bands, only 25 cents each.
EDGINGS, INSERTINGS AND FLOUNCINGS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE.
J. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
TO GIVE FULL EMPLOYMENT TO THEIR
OPERATIVES,
Are willing to make up their stock to measure, at a very great reduction from their former prices, viz.:

Coats from $26, usual price $32.	
Trowsers $8 and $10, usual price $12.	
Waistcoats $6, usual price $8 and $ 0.	

And other Styles still Lower in Proportion.
N. B.—Our Stock is large and new in style. We shall, as usual, pay first trade prices for the making, thereby insuring to the public the best quality of workmanship, style and material, *at the Lowest Prices, and on our usual Liberal Credit.*

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO
YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS,
EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPERS,
HOTEL KEEPERS, and
SALOON KEEPERS,
And all others in want, to replenish their stock of

Table Damask,	Irish Linens,
Toweling,	Nankins,
Sheeting,	Shirtings.
Diapers,	&c. &c., &c.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st,
Having purchased largely at auction and private sale of the above goods, slightly damaged by water, will offer, on MONDAY, Jan 28, the entire lot
FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
"A word to the wise," &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, ETC.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Are offering still further attractions to purchasers in
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS,
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Huckabuck and Damask Towels and Towelings,
American and English Long Cloths,
Plain, Checked and Embroidered Muslins,
Table and Piano Covers, Blankets,
Domestic and Foreign Flannels,
Fine and Extra-Fine Quilts, &c., &c.
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE,
Manufactured expressly for their own Trade.

LADIES,
The time for securing great bargains in
RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS
is drawing to a close, as everything must be sold preparatory to the new firm
MOVING TO NEW PREMISES WITH NEW GOODS.
A desirable lot of
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
CHEAP.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Having completed Stock taking, have now ready-made garments set apart from their Regular Stock, at the following prices:

Coats from $15.	
Waistcoats $4.	
Trowsers, $6.	

No. 57 Walker-st.

RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
FROM $15 TO $20 EACH,
(Value $25 to $40.)
RICH VELVET FLOUNCED DITTO,
ONLY $25 TO $30 EACH,
(Value $40 to $60.)
Being the balance of stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DECIDED BARGAINS
In REAL RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS; real HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS, AND CUFFS; REAL ERMINE MINK, and other Furs.
THE BALANCE OF STOCK.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c., in every variety,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES
A. T. STEWART & CO.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Are now offering Merino and Silk Under Garments, New Styles Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, Suspenders, at an immense reduction.
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY
Are offering, EVERY MONDAY, Remnants of Cloths and Cassimeres, New Styles, at half the cost of Importation, suitable for Cap-makers and Shoe Dealers
No. 57 Walker-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS—WINTER goods selling off cheap; zephyr hoods, 25cents. leggins armlets mittens. scarfs and gloves; sack yarns, dress trimmings and buttons, French and wool wadding, small wares and fancy goods; trimmings cheap, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 26th sts.
SHEPHERD'S.

A. C. J. CUSHMAN'S—THE VERY BEST KID Gloves (none better) in this City. We have just received an assortment of all colors and sizes, price 63 cents. No. 463 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or washing; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses. or would take a regular waiter's place; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a good situation for a most excellent and respectable young English girl, as chambermaid and nurse; she has been well trained, and is very efficient in every respect; she has the best of City reference. Address WALL, Box No. 573, Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking perfectly, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman wants a situation as cook—understands French and American cooking thoroughly—immediately in a private house. Apply at No. 256 East 15th-st, near Avenue A, third story, Room No. 14, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two competent girls, who lived in the City of London and also in this City, situations in one family—one as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; the other as waitress and chamber maid, and to take charge of the silver; wages, $10 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat, intelligent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; would go as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 115 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has six years' City reference from one family; is willing and obliging has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A situation is wanted for a nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious, capable and obliging girl; she is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework; she has good City references, and will take a place either in the City or country, at moderate wages. Apply at D. ELMORE'S Select Agency, No. 294 4th-av., bet. 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or waitress; she understands the doing up of linens and muslins in style; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY neat and respectable girl, who lived 3½ years in her last place, with a highly respectable family in this City, from whom she can get an excellent recommendation, wishes to get a situation as nurse, or can take a situation as chambermaid and waiter laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, all of which she can do well. Apply at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av. D. ELMORE, Manager.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands and will take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY RESPECTAble young married woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 168 East 22d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY SUPERior woman, with two years' reference, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; is also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; can enter her situation this day. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, for either City or country, at moderate wages, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE AND variety, including French and German, may be found at the Employment Society's office No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place a few doors east of Broadway. (Formerly Bible House.) French and German languages spoken.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, (single;) is an experienced man, and thoroughly understands his business, and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy; has good City reference. Address R. S. N., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has good City reference. Call, or address, at No. 79 Bleecker-st for L. E., or a note addressed to Box No. 201 *Times* Office will be promptly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent man, who thoroughly understands flowers, fruits and vegetables; is a first rate grape-grower; had in the last place one of the finest graperies in the Union, with a large pinery and green-house; is a married man, with no incumbrance; can be well recommended from his last employer. Call, or address by note M. I., Y, at No. 9 John st, Messrs. McIlvain & Young's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man that understands his business; can take charge of a carriage and horse and harness; is a careful driver; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address C. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant single German as gardener and farmer; understands green-house grafting and botany; good reference will be given from his last employer. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent Frenchman as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to L. M., care of Mme. A. Alviset, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, stating where an interview can be had, will receive immediate answers.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 2 White-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer in a private family; has long city reference from most respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No 62 University-place, near 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking and washing in a small family on Staten Island. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 11 A M. and 2 P. M., at No. 2 West 36th-st., corner 5th-av.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted two Protes ant women—one to cook, wash and iron; the other for chamberwork and waiting. Good references required. Apply at No. 115 East 17th-st.

AN INVALID NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTant to attend on an invalid lady; she must know something of nursing; also, of housekeeping, and be able to read aloud, well. Apply, by letter only, to No. 171 West 23d-st. Address C.

A DENTIST WANTS A YOUNG MAN OF good address and education, who can speak German or other foreign languages, to learn dentistry in all its branches; he must be able to support himself for one year. Address, stating age, qualifications and references, A. C., Dentist, No. 422½ Broadway, Broadway Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

AT SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—OPPOSITE THE Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr Taylor's,) a pleasant and convenient residence, suitable for persons doing business in this City. The house is three stories, with wing attached, containing in all about 14 rooms; was built about three years ago in the most substantial manner. Attached is about six lots of ground, well supplied with fruit, shrubbery, and a good garden. The horse railroad cars pass the door every few minutes to and from Jersey City Ferries. No place in the vicinity of New York offers the inducements that Bergen does to those who desire a good home, good society and good health. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises or to
JAMES P. JONES, No 12 Malden-lane.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, with an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large, commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No 32 Dey-st.

FARM.—WANTED TO RENT, BY AN EXPERIenced English farmer, a small farm in a good state of cultivation; would have no objection to work a farm on shares. Address, stating location, A. C., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange.
S. EDDY & CO, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board by a private family, at No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders. For particulars apply at No. 113 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st.

A DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH PANTRIES, hot and cold water, gas, &c., can be obtained, with superior board, on moderate terms, at No. 118 East 14th st., near the Academy of Music. Also a room for two gentlemen.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 33st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR three grown persons and three children. Price not to exceed $100 per month. Address ROBERTS, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHICAGO CHICAGO CHICAGO
PROPERTY, PROPERTY, PROPERTY.
For sale very low, and on liberal terms of payment; Some of the most central business property in the CITY OF CHICAGO, Illinois. Improvements first class, and large income from rentals
Also, several pieces of central productive property, in the same city, to exchange for New-York City property, Stocks or General Merchandise. Address MILTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office, giving name and address.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to
MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in Lee Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO. No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SIXTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—45x100 feet; easterly side of 6th av., above 36th st. Inquire of GEO. W. DEVOE, 5 and 6 Jefferson Market.

TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT.
A number of houses, varying
From $500 to $1,500 per annum.
Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

BONDED WAREHOUSE TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large, fire-proof, four-story store No. 185 South st., two doors below James-slip, well suited and situated for a general or bonded warehouse; with spacious and convenient cellar under the whole; dimensions, 33 by 150 feet, with double entrances on South and Water sts. Apply on the premises.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned at his office, No. 6 Wall st., on or before Feb. 1 next, for leasing for a term of years the premises No. 77 Franklin-st. The house will be required to erect a building thereon, costing not less than $15 000. For further information, inquire of T. J. GLOVER.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2 800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR part of a new four-story and basement building on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; size of building 41 feet front by 86 feet deep. Facilities for manufacturers unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, No. 116 West 27th-st.

TO LET.—HOUSES TO LET.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The first-class three story house, No. 124 West 48th-st.; also, the fine brown-stone house No. 31 West 45th st., low to good tenants. Inquire at No 31 West 45th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET.—THE FRONT PART OF THE FIRST-class house No. 328 West 22d st., a first of a street, six rooms besides pantries and closets; very desirable for a small genteel family. Inquire of Mrs. DURKIN, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x100, and engines 1,000 horse power.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $150, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address on application.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.
MR. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 20 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.
G. C. DOBSON,
No. 159 Varick st.,
New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight gold medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 451 Broome-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE TO REALIZE CASH.—For sale, a 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, with round corners, superb carved legs, elegant carved mouldings, beautiful rich tone, made to order, by celebrated City makers, and fully warranted. Price $200. Can be seen and examined at the private dwelling, No. 676 6th av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

BARGAINS TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF COOPER & ATHERTON—By order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court.—One Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte for $135; original price, new, $300. Ten others, with fancy cases, carved legs &c., just finished, for about $150 each. Dealers and others will please call, in order to close the business. Apply at No 358 8 avenue.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No 245 West 28th-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT PANIC PRICES.—I will sell first-class new and second-hand pianos, fully warranted, lower than any house in the City. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased, at
CHAS. J. BATTS', No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD TAKE A FEW pupils on the piano forte, either at her residence, or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 128 East 27th-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SEVEN-OCTAVE piano-forte with the privilege of purchase, for the use of which the subscriber offers the loan of $100. Address PIANO, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

JUGGED HARE, ROAST BEEF AND YORKSHIRE pudding for dinner to-day. For sale, English Sheerin hares, Yarmouth bloaters, Epping sausages, English cheese, bacon pickles, &c. Elizabethan Ale Lunch Room No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. T. RICHARDSON, Agent. Dunlop's XX Troy Ale, in fine condition, on tap; also in half-barrels, for family use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, disease in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganisation of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE STRONGEST BOND OF UNION
EVER YET INVENTED.
NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH,
BUT ALSO
BETWEEN YOUTH AND OLD AGE.
READ FOR YOURSELVES.

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

C. J. WOOD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling for about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronise an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of these few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Urbah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1859, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts' stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, estates, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tools, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 24th day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or said lands; also the depôt grounds upon lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered therefrom, and that the lands over the land through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 163 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 62 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 61 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,261 box cars, numbered 1 to 1,264; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 81 to 2,000; 267 cattle cars, numbered 1 to 2,883; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 18 eight-wheel caboosses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between them, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Bogdam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, caboose cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel morigage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engines and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859 and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of and in conformity to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and formed under the said statutes under the name and firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM and which by the original certificate of the formation thereof, was to commence on the 1st day of January, 1855, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1857, and which was thereafter renewed and continued pursuant to said statutes, such renewal to commence on the 31st day of December, 1857, and to terminate Dec. 31, 1859, is again renewed and continued for the period hereinafter specified, beyond the period fixed for its duration by said first-mentioned renewal; that the said again renewed limited partnership is to be conducted in the City of New-York under the same name or firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM as heretofore; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said limited partnership during such renewal or continuance last aforesaid, is as heretofore, the Commission and Importing business or buying and selling Dry Goods and Merchandise generally; that the same general partners to wit, WILLIAM WATT, WILLIAM H. DUNNING, and JOHN GRAHAM, who each and every one of them reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners who are and will continue to be interested therein during such second renewal. That, as heretofore, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, who resides in the said City, County and State of New-York is and will continue to be the special partner interested therein; that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR hath heretofore in the original formation of the said limited partnership and its former renewal as aforesaid, contributed to the Common Stock of said partnership the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in cash actually paid in; that no part of said sum has been withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, nor has the same been reduced by payment of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, but the same is unimpaired and is to remain in the said limited partnership as a contribution to the Common Stock of the same during this second renewal or continuance of said limited partnership; that this said renewed partnership is to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1863.

Made and signed at the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D., 1860.

WILLIAM WATT,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
JOHN GRAHAM.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859 and which was renewed on the 31st day of December 1858 for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as hereinfore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 112 7th av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January 1864.

(Signed.) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VAN HOUTEN & CAMPBELL, Builders, have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by H. J. VAN HOUTEN.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
60	Market Bank	$100	20 Brevoort Ins. $50
50	But. & Drov. Bk	25	75 Lafayette Ins. 50
13	Home Ins.	100	40 Jersey City Ins. 50
40	Excelsior Ins.	50	3 Hamilton Ins. 15
10	Commerce Ins.	100	30 Phœnix Ins. 50
14	Lamar Ins.	100	50 Equitable Ins. 25
50	Brooklyn Cen. R.	50	16 M. C. spring Co. (hyp) 100
10	Security Ins.	50	200 Gt. West. Marine Ins. series of 1859.
50	Fireman's Ins.	17	
60	Hope Ins.	50	630 Gt. West. Marine Ins. scrip of 1860.
10	Market Ins.	100	
20	U. S. S. S. Ref'g Co.	160	29 Washington Ins. 50
450	Fer'st Hill M. & M. Co.	20	75 Gt. west. Marine Ins. 100
25	Fulton Ins.	25	16 N. Y. Fire & M. Ins. 100
44	Chi. & Northw. R.	100	20 W'msburgh City Ins. 50
30	Metropolitan Ins.	100	50 Am. Exchange Ins. 100
10	Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50	1020 Calloway Coal and Salt Mining Co. 25
170	S. Pacific R. Co.	100	50 People's Ins. 50
1200	N. B. Free Stone Quarry Co.	10	37 Exchange Ins. 31

$10,000 Miss. and Missouri Railroad 7 ₱ cent. const. Bds.
2,000 N. Carolina State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
7,000 San Francisco City and Co. 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
2,000 U. S. 6 ₱ cent. Stock of 1862
1,000 Keokuk City (Iowa) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
4,000 Milwaukee City 7 ₱ cent S. F. Bonds.
500 Hoboken & Weehawken Horse R. 1 mtg. Bonds.
2,000 U. S. 12 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes.
250 21 Note of R. H. Gallaher at 6 months, due March 1, 1861.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 31. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange. If preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE, FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND, JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT, C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE, GEORGE DIDYKE,
JAMES HOY, MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL, W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-YORK, Jan 26 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$1,602,725 77
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,700 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$3,015,425 88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$1,541,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$2,419,443 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	619,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, est mated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106 154 67
Total amount of Assets	$6,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After receiving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all Interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 24 of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to $10,278,560
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 1,574,000
To all profits for 18½ years $11,852,560
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash 7,655,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 $4,197,250

By order of the Board. W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barstow,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cortlandt Grinnell,
W. C. Pickersgill,	S. Y. Mitchell,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Joshua J. Henry,	Wash. Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward E. Ball,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
T. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Myer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. H. Gilfillan,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.
	Wm. H. Dodge,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

WANTED—$10,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address Box No. 420 Post-office.

REMOVAL.—THE HANOVER BANK IS REmoved from No. 37 to the new building No. 33 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the last of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, Cleveland. Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed ur til that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 340, I. O. O. F.—Brothers, you are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 616 Broadway, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Charles H. Jackson. By order, WILLIAM DEAN,
JAMES E. RIPLEY, N. G. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR INDIGENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av. All friends of the Institution, ladies as well as gentlemen, are cordially invited to attend.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 90

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work,

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

lution because of the fewness of the members then present.

The SPEAKER—The question is now on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.)—I object to the resolution.

Cries from the Republican side "Too late."

Mr. KUNKEL—I announced my intention to object to it long since. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania indulged in some remarks reflecting on this side of the House, and as he desires some one to take the responsibility of objecting to the miserable imposition or reflection on the people of Maryland, there is one here to object, and I am he.

Mr. GROW—I called the previous question.

Mr. BRANCH—I said I could object until the Chairman came in, but I have since been informed that the resolution was agreeable to him.

Mr. KUNKEL—I have my rights on this floor, and they cannot arbitrarily be taken from me by any man. I have a right to object to the resolution under the rule as soon as I could get the recognition of the Speaker. I will never relinquish my rights. I repeat my objection.

The Speaker said he would not attempt to deprive the gentleman of any right, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania demanded the previous question before the gentleman from Maryland was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. KUNKEL—I was on the floor.

The SPEAKER—But the gentleman was not recognized.

Mr. KUNKEL—I am aware that the gentleman who occupies the Chair is not well disposed toward me at any time.

Calls from the Republican side to order.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) wanted to offer an amendment.

Mr. GROW—I have demanded the previous question.

Mr. CRAIGE, amid much confusion, indicated his amendment, that the Committee further inquire by what authority troops were stationed on the southern side of the Capitol. Was it to control the proceedings here at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of cannon?

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee in response to the Legislature of New-York, concluding with the following:

"Whenever the authorities of the latter State send a military force to the South for purposes of coercion, the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist such invasion at all hazards."

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, returning, with his objections, the bill for the relief of HOCKADAY and LEGGETT. Among other things, the President says the bill which was passed at the last session, but which he had not time to examine before the adjournment, appropriated $40,000, and that the bill now vetoed appropriated twenty thousand additional, or $59,576. The bill involves important principles which, if recognized, will take large sums out of the Treasury.

Mr. BURNETT advocated the bill. He did not care how much was required for the payment of the claim, if it was right.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said this bill was in relation to mail service and no subject ever excited more discussion or investigation than this one. The veto was a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the President, though the President had exercised an unquestioned constitutional right, if he thought the bill was wrong. But there were strong legal claims for the amount proposed to be appropriated. The veto should not be sustained.

Mr. BRANCH sustained the President in thus performing his duty.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (Dem.,) and other gentlemen, made remarks on the subject.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was negatived 81 against 67—not two-thirds, as required by the Constitution in such cases.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke. He set out be declaring, we are in the midst of revolution. He traced the history of the Slavery agitation—which commenced at the time Missouri was admitted into the Union—and referred to the several compromises which had temporarily restored peace; but since the Republican Party had been formed the country had been distracted, the evils resulting from agitation of the question have culminated, and now it depends on that party to say whether the Government shall endure and the Union be preserved. State after State has withdrawn from the Confederacy, and these vacant seats speak with an eloquence commanding the attention of all parties. The South never attempted to take from the North any constitutional rights in the Territories or affecting property or personal liberty. He defied the proof. He spoke of the aggressions of the North on the South, including the Personal Liberty bills, of the organizations to steal slaves and prevent their recapture. Southern soil, too, had been invaded, and efforts made to create servile insurrection, with all its attendant horrors. Besides, Mr. LINCOLN was opposed to the exclusion of negroes from the polls, and had expressed an opinion that "the Union could not stand half slave and half free."

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said Mr. LINCOLN was not in favor of disunion.

Mr. CLARK replied it was found in the remarks he had quoted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the gentleman was mistaken.

Mr. CLARK said he would incorporate the extract in his remarks; and afterwards expressed the belief that the Crittenden compromise would give peace to the country, and asked why will not the Republicans submit this to the people.

Mr. HOARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) inquired if the States did not agree to that proposition, would he remain in the Union?

Mr. CLARK replied that he would submit it as a basis of compromise. He and Missouri were in favor of remaining in the Union so long as they could remain with honor and safety; but he would tell him that we must have our constitutional rights on terms of equality in all departments of the Government. We will remain with no people nor in any government as inferiors.

Mr. HOARD—Then you will assert your constitutional rights in a constitutional way.

Mr. CLARK replied that he would first exhaust all constitutional means; but he would tell the Republicans that unless something was speedily done to restore peace and give the Border States guarantees of their constitutional rights, the Union cannot be preserved, and they will go where they can find their interests better protected. He hoped, however, that they would be spared from such a necessity.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said a desperate struggle was now going on in all the Southern States to consummate that which South Carolina now avowed she had at heart for the last thirty or forty years. When he was a boy, the doctrine of nullification was preached in that State. It was declared to be a peaceful remedy, the only remedy by which the differences which then existed between that State and the General Government could be settled, and by which the Union could be saved; but when that doctrine was crushed out by Gen. JACKSON, the next resource was secession, and in order to give some little plausibility to it, it was said to be of a most peaceful character. Nullification could never have many friends, and secession would have but very few friends were it not for that decoy doctrine, the fruitful and seductive recommendation which was attached to it, that it was peaceful in character. He would come to the history of events within the last twelve months; to the time when the Democratic Party, had been broken up by the Nullifiers and Seceders at Charleston and Baltimore. Their nullifying friends on that occasion relied upon the action they might take in a separate Convention, which it was said contained many prudent and patriotic men. They did not then hold out the idea that the election of LINCOLN would be a just cause for disrupting the Government. They held out the fact that they had made a Union nomination, and placed at the head of their ticket Union loving men. But when they were charged with having had a design to disrupt the Government in case they were defeated, and in case LINCOLN was elected, these men almost universally and generally throughout the South denied the charge most manfully. The men who controlled that party—the men who were first on the Breckinridge ticket, and who declared that nullification was peaceful and secession was a proper and peaceful remedy—where were they now? They were scattered everywhere over the Southern States, doing all they could to destroy the Government and break up the Union. What was the course being now pursued? Were they giving the country time for reflection? Were they giving it time for thought and consideration? No; but while they found State after State going out of the Confederacy, they still found men indisposed to let the country have an hour to do what it should do in this crisis. While the Gulf States were calling for Conventions, what did they see? They found that dispatches were going from this place—dispatches, not of peace, not for reason, not for reflection—no; but dispatches calculated to irritate the public mind, and still more to fire the Southern heart, and to spread among the Southern people that madness under which they were now acting. Mr. GILMER then read from the Virginia manifesto, which declared that the Republicans were determined to precipitate civil war upon the South. There were two propositions, dangerous in character, in that manifesto. The first was that Virginia's only safety was in leaving the Union; and the second, equally fallacious, equally dangerous, equally destructive, was, that this was the only way to reconstruct the Union. He would also refer to a letter written by Senator CLINGMAN to the *Democratic Standard*, a paper published in North Carolina, in which the people were warned that it was the determination of the Republican Party to subjugate the South, and finally to abolish Slavery in the States, even at the risk of civil war. This idea of reconstruction, was only part and parcel of that fruitful source through which the public mind in the South was to be lulled for a time, until they were precipitated into a civil war and a disruption of the Union. But was the separation of the fifteen Slave States from the eighteen Free States the proper mode to be pursued to secure a reconstruction of the Government? There was a purpose and design in all this; but he continued to assure them that if the people of the Border States could be assured that the object of these men who were hurrying the South into extremes was to break up the Union, they would shudder with horror at the very idea, as the men who voted for BRECKINRIDGE would at the knowledge of the truth, had they been told, as they ought to have been told, that the men who put Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in nomination intended to break up the Union if they failed. They would have shuddered at the idea of assisting in such a work. The honest farmers and mechanics and traders of the South would shudder if they were told that the movement, represented to them as one intended for the purpose of securing Southern rights under a reconstruction of the Government, was in fact designed by the men of the Baltimore platform to dissever the Union, and break up the Government. The men of the South would shudder at the great mistake they have made in voting in compliance with those Secessionists and Disunionists. They might as well hope to put together the delicate machinery of a watch, after it had been broken into atoms, by the heavy strokes of a sledge hammer, as to hope for a reconstruction of this Government and Union after a virtual separation. He would have Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and the other Border States, to remember what these Breckinridgers had told them before the election, and what these men had since done, so that they might fully understand in time what was meant by reconstruction of the Government. He would say to his Northern friends, in the face of those things, that they had it in their power, without the surrender of an iota of a single principle, to crush out these men and their teachings in an hour. They had it in their power, by a single act in that House, to crush forever those whom they considered their enemies, and the enemies of this Government—this great and glorious country. Let them but give the country the assurance that they are willing to meet the exigencies of the moment, and that hour consigns those secession leaders to the tomb. It was not because the Secessionists considered the Crittenden propositions of any great value to the South that they asked them, nor because it would injure the North to grant them, but because those men thought they were safe in making issue upon them, believing that the North would not concede. By refusing them, he could assure them that the work of inflaming the Southern mind would go on, and it would never rest till the Union was irrevocably broken up. And yet by offering the Missouri Compromise line they would in fact yield no principle. There was not a man in the House who would put his hand on his breast and say that he believed that the concession would make one Slave State more or less, or the Free States one more or less. Let them do this, and the question would be settled forever, and those Disunionists who were still amongst us would go hence, weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth, at the downfall of all their cherished hopes and ambitious designs. It was upon the principle recognized by Southern men, that Slavery should not exist in Kansas, it being north of the line of 36 30, that the Republican Party had triumphed—a principle which no man in the South would to-day gainsay. Upon it they had elected their President, and had got into power. The laws of climate, of soil and production, would settle the question of Slavery within their interference, and he would, therefore, ask them, in the name of peace, in the name and for the sake of all those blessings which had enriched them, and had made the country great and prosperous—in the name and for the sake of preserving the blessings of liberty to the greatest people on earth that they would adopt this compromise, and defeat the hopes of these disunion aspirants. By so doing they would save the country from bankruptcy and ruin, and consign to eternal infamy those who were anxious for the dismemberment of the Union. Let them do this, let them be advised by one who lived in the heart of the South, and they would preserve the country, and bequeath it to millions yet unborn, and who would, in after times, bless them for the act—the blessing of the freest and noblest government on the face of the earth. Would they tell him that Congress could make Slavery go North or South? Just as much as could Congress, at the present moment, pass a law to forbid the rapid waters of the Mississippi flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. It was only when a Territory was passing from its Territorial condition and claiming admission as a State that Congress could, by the desire of the people themselves, step in and say that Slavery should or should not exist in that new State; but to allow slaves to go into the Territories would not make a single slave more or less. He was anxious for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, not because he thought them best, but because they would be acceptable to the people of the South. Give the people those propositions; but if they did not give them, then the border States' propositions, or the propositions of the Committee of Thirty three. Let them work together on this point like men who loved the country, and who desired the perpetuity of the Union. He had carefully weighed these propositions, and he would not give a snap of his finger for distinctions that he could discover between them. In his judgment he conceived the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three were the best of the whole, inasmuch as they showed a disposition on the part of Northern gentlemen of conciliation and compromise which he had not expected from them. The only question of real importance which had agitated the South was in connection with the fear they had been taught to entertain that the North at sometime or other designed to interfere with Slavery in the South. A constitutional pledge had been proposed to quiet the mind of the South on this point. Let that pledge be given. Let there be a perpetual bond against the interference of Slavery in the South, and that said amendment shall never be altered or amended unless by consent of all the States of the Union, and then he could say to his people that their apprehensions as to the people of the North interfering with them were removed forever; and this would allay those feelings that had been engendered in their minds, and bring them back to the feeling of friendship and peace. He would remind them that they had fifteen great States, having nine hundred and fifty thousand square miles of Territory, possessing the best rivers in the world, the most valuable and productive climate, and institutions most beneficial to them, and these, with all the blessings of a cheap and free Government, were guaranteed to them forever. It was true that Northern gentlemen contended that all this was unnecessary—that they never intended to interfere with Slavery in the South—that they had not the power, and did not want it. That was what they said. But when he looked at what he had read as the dispatch of a Senator from the other branch of Congress, and that what the gentleman had stated was but a sample of what was preached over the South in every direction, they would see the necessity of giving this pledge to the people of the South, who were systematically kept in error of their views by false representations. From these representations, sedulously and unceasingly circulated, the people of the South, unjustly he confessed, but honestly, believed that the Republican Party did intend to invade and overthrow slavery in the South. If the North in a solemn manner, and by vote, agree to make this amendment to the Constitution, they will set the question at rest forever, and the South will get rid of those fire-eaters and Disunionists who have so long distracted the country. They said that they had elected their President according to the forms of the Constitution. He admitted it; and they felt wonder and surprise, that this being the case, the South would suppose they were going to do anything unconstitutional. But if they reversed the picture this surprise might be somewhat lessened, particularly when they remembered the pains that were taken to misrepresent them. Supposing the slave States were eighteen, and the slave States had got possession of the Government, with majorities in the House and in the Senate, and and that they held conventions and declared there should be no more free States, would they not consider all this as threatening to them, and take measures to provide against the dangers which would thus be manifested as likely to come upon them? And when to this threatening telegraphic dispatches were sent all over the North from Senators and others, he thought that the North would do the very thing the South was doing to-day. As he said before, soil and climate would settle the question of Slavery in the Territories, if they had even the Wilmot Proviso in force, and therefore he could not but think that it was a terribly small thing which thus kept the people by the ears. Indeed, if the men North and South looked at it in a good-humored light, they would settle it all in a single hour. The territorial question had assumed its present magnified attitude by the reports and designs of partisans, whose object was to inflame, through misrepresentations, the men of the South, so that they might carry out their own ambitious projects, which all depended for success on disunion and civil war. Mr. GILMER then referred to the Dred Scott decision, from which a great deal of rancor and misrepresentation had arisen, but which appealed to their respect as the decision of the highest tribunal in the land. He went on to say that it was not in the spirit actuating the men of the present day the early fathers of the Republic met questions on which they differed, and if men were but like them this question would be settled without the loss of a dinner. [Laughter.] Once more he begged of the gentlemen of the North to shake hands with their Southern brethren on this question. But, should they refuse, then in the day of strife and discord, and civil war, he would know his duty, and where duty called him there he would be found. It was his solemn opinion, that in those days the men who now were doing all they could to whet the sword of the South—who were doing all in their power to provoke bloodshed, and conflagration, and general destruction—those men, when the day of fighting came, if come it must, would keep aloof from the scenes of danger and of death, and the men who would have to bear the brunt of the battle, both in their persons and in sacrifice of their property—the men who would take the rank and file on both sides—would be the honest farmers, and mechanics, and traders, whose minds were wrought to frenzy by the vile misrepresentations of the fire-eaters. If these things go on unchecked, then civil war is inevitable. Then prepare to see your country laid waste, all the channels of communication and trade broken up, their shipping destroyed and their commerce ruined, their fields drenched with blood, and their homes desolated. Then would wives and mothers and sisters reproachfully ask them, why it was they had done nothing to ward off the calamities of the land? Why did they not say something, when they had the opportunity, that would have averted those terrible evils? In those days the remembrance of what they might have done to save their country from this saturnalia of horrors will come to torment them, and then a harvest of punishment will be in that retrospection. He would ask them, while there was yet time, would they on a mere abstraction, the surrender of which could do them no harm, precipitate ruin on the country? He begged gentlemen to take these things to heart, and offer this basis of conciliation to their brethren of the South. He would not envy the feelings of men, North or South, who would at this time, in the dread hour of impending calamity upon them, here now, in this Congress, not unite heart and hand to settle this terrible controversy by yielding a petty, trifling abstraction.

Mr. GILMER was warmly applauded by the Republican members after he had closed.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he had always believed until now that the Government would never be overthrown. His faith in the wisdom of man precluded the idea that a Union of such inestimable value, especially to that section which threatened its destruction, and whose interests above all others this Union alone could protect and preserve. History furnishes no parallel to such political suicide. But we must deal with facts as they are, investigate and act in the spirit of patriotism and wise statesmanship, looking to the future as well as to the present. He portrayed the evils of disunion to both sections, and while it would be serious for both, the North had much to hope in the future and but little to fear in the present, while the South had everything to lose and nothing to gain by disunion. The North, in the end, would be no worse off, for her vast resources and mighty power would make her the master of the continent. The trade, of the South, he said, had been over-estimated, and he proved by statistics that commercially and financially the North would be better off with the secession of the Slave States than it would be in the Union with them, unless their interests could harmonize. The addition, the trade from Canada, and from Central America and Mexico, would more than compensate four-fold all the loss we should sustain by diminished trade with the South. He could not compromise nor give any more guarantee to Slavery, let the consequences be what they might. Nothing would tend to preserve the Union so much as firmness and adherence to principle on the part of the North. The North stood where the great men of the South had always stood upon the question of Slavery, until a very recent period. That because the South had changed was no reason why the North should abandon its deep-rooted convictions. The North had been pleasing and forgiving, while the South had been aggressive to proscription. The North had no power and no desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, but they would be degenerate sons of most worthy sires if they consented to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. The South, he said, had had possession of the National Government for more than half a century, and her sons had monopolized a large share of the offices and emoluments, and received the lion's share of appropriations. He said the North had paid, for many years, more than three-fourths of the revenue, and most of it had been spent for the benefit of the South. He said the South, in its arbitrary exercise of power and its propagandism, had a parallel in the reign of JAMES II., who was a propagandist of the Roman Catholic religion, and to serve that interest he abused his power and violated the Constitution, and was driven into exile as a reward for his infamy. So it was with the Slave Power—it had been driven into exile, betrusted, as relentless as that of JAMES II. He vindicated Massachusetts, and said she would be true to all her constitutional obligations. Her fidelity to the Union was but the record of her history. He vindicated her Governor, and said that Massachusetts had had twenty-one Governors since 1780—all of them able and distinguished—most of them eminent, and some of them illustrious, and in everything that constituted true greatness of mind and character, not one among them all was superior to JOHN A. ANDREW. He had faith and wisdom in the patriotism of the American people, and if they were true to their convictions, they had a future most hopeful, a mission most important, and a destiny most glorious."

Mr. PRYOR, (Opp.,) of Va., obtained the floor.

Adjourned.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

A SOUTH CAROLINA VIEW OF THE COURSE OF THE BORDER STATES.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1861.

The view taken by the *Mercury* of the course which the Border States would pursue, in case of a dissolution of the Union, was prophetic. It is with pain and shame that I am compelled to own that *they still cling to the Abolition Confederacy.* Of this, there is, in my mind, not the least doubt. The action of Virginia proves that *nothing but the bayonet will drive her out.* Her Legislature has just resolved that if no concessions are made—that is to say, if no excuse is given for remaining in—then, and not till then, will Virginia make common cause with the South.

The Old Dominion has many noble and true Southern hearts. The mass of the people are sound, but shrewd, party tacticians and respectable old dards have got the people under their heel. One would hardly suppose men could be found base enough to make party capital out of a life-and-death struggle, such as that now going on. But see how beautifully LETCHER and SANDY STUART have managed matters. A Convention is called. *The people are seduced into referring the acts of the Convention back to themselves.* Utter supererogation; but it gains time and keeps the State in until after the 4th of March. But lest the people might have nose enough not to take two bites at a cherry—not to vote twice on the simple question of staying in or going out—but by any accident they should prefer to invest the Convention with power to take the State out, a tub is thrown to the whale—a Peace Commission is sent to Washington on the very day the vote for the Convention is taken, viz.: the 4th of February. Of course, the people will say, "let's not be hasty, but wait till we see what our Peace Commission will do."

Nor is this all. The Commission consists of five gentlemen: Ex-President TYLER, true to the South, but timid; WM. C. RIVES, WM. H. MACFARLAND and GEO. W. SUMMERS, all Federalists, and all idolators of the Union; lastly, JAS. SEDDON, Esq., the only decided, straight-out Southern man on the list. He owes it to himself not to serve. In order that the Commission should be a unit, let him resign in favor of BOTTS.

"'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good." While the Border States will be tricked into remaining subjects to LINCOLN'S rule, the people have too much heart, pluck, and *sympathy for the Gulf States,* to permit them to be coerced. Although Mr. CRITTENDEN advocated the right of coercion (but not the expediency) as strongly as ANDY JOHNSON—this was during the Executive Session of Friday—the Border State men will never agree to it. And here is a peaceful solution of the Southern Confederacy, except as regards Fort Sumter.

The apparently temporizing policy which South Carolina is now pursuing is grateful to all the compromisers and Union-savers of the country, both North and South. It leaves wide open the way to them and to the success of their efforts. It weakens the hopes and cripples the hands of your best friends in the Border States, and everywhere at the South. Your acquiescence in the fact of seventy men holding the gallant State of South Carolina at bay—standing on her own ground, and practically closing her chief seaport, without an effort on her part to oust them—great military preparations, at great cost, and no use made of it all, looks to outsiders very much like playing brave—"marching up the hill, and then marching down again"—being out of the Union, and still being in it. While this half-way business is depressing real Disunionists, it stimulates and encourages those who are only sufficiently so not to be unpopular, and whose purpose it is to *take their States back into the Union when the proper time shall arrive.* If, without achieving practical independence, or making any effort to accomplish it, South Carolina sends her delegates to a Southern Convention, she will appear there, not as a sovereign and independent State, but as belligerent Powers, engaged in a revolutionary struggle, yet unwilling to incur the risk necessary to make her free, and the loss that may be required to repel from her borders the post of the haughty and threatening agressor. Your people should feel that the prestige and moral power of the State is daily falling, from her apparent unwillingness to do what is essential to her dignity and security. When you begin to count the cost of freedom with too close a calculation, and to exhibit too much prudence, you begin to belittle and sacrifice, in the same degree, the great cause in which you are engaged. *If you postpone for the Cotton States, the Cotton States may postpone for the Border States, and the result will be, you will all wind up the move in the Union again, having given to Abolitionism a valuable lesson.* They will accomplish their ends against you in a more circumspect and less rapid, but no less certain method. If you pursue this stand-still policy, the only hope of Southern deliverance is not in yourselves, but in the stupidity and obstinacy of your Black Republican enemies. They may save you and drive you together in spite of yourselves. But it will redound little to the honor or intelligence of the South. Am I sharp—at any rate I am honest.

No longer "Fifteen," I am SEVEN.

ADDRESS OF VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

We deem it our duty, as your Representatives at Washington, to lay before you such information as we may possess in regard to the probable action of Congress in the present alarming condition of the country.

At the beginning of this session, now more than half over, Committees were appointed in both Houses of Congress to consider the state of the Union. Neither Committee has been able to agree upon any mode of settlement of the pending issues between the North and the South.

The Republican members in both Committees rejected propositions acknowledging the right of property in slaves, or recommending the division of the Territories between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States by a geographical line.

In the Senate, the propositions commonly known as Mr. CRITTENDEN'S were voted against by every Republican Senator; and the House, on a vote by ayes and noes, refused to consider certain propositions, moved by Mr. ETHERIDGE, which were even less favorable to the South than Mr. CRITTENDEN'S.

A resolution giving a pledge to sustain the President in the use of force against seceding States was adopted in the House of Representatives by a large majority; and in the Senate every Republican voted to substitute for Mr. CRITTENDEN'S propositions resolutions offered by Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, declaring no new concessions, guarantees, or amendments to the Constitution were necessary; that the demands of the South were unreasonable, and that the remedy for the present danger was simply to enforce the laws; in other words, coercion and war.

In this state of facts, our duty is to warn you that it is vain to hope for any measures of conciliation or adjustment (from Congress) which you could accept. We are also satisfied that the Republican Party designs, by civil war alone, to coerce the Southern States, under pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined and united as to make such an attempt hopeless.

We are confirmed in these conclusions by our general intercourse here; by the speeches of the Republican leaders, here and elsewhere; by the recent refusals of the Legislatures of Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to repeal their obnoxious Personal Liberty laws; by the action of the Illinois Legislature on resolutions approving the Crittenden propositions, and by the adoption of the resolutions in New-York and Massachusetts Legislatures (doubtless to be followed by others) offering men and money for the war of coercion.

We have thus placed before you the facts and conclusions which have become manifest to us from this post of observation where you have placed us. There is nothing to be hoped from Congress—the remedy is with you alone, when you assemble in sovereign Convention.

We conclude by expressing our solemn conviction that prompt and decided action, by the people of Virginia in Convention, will afford the surest means, under the Providence of God, of averting an impending civil war, and preserving the hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.

J. M. MASON, R. M. T. HUNTER,
D. C. DE JARNETTE, M. R. H. GARNETT,
SHELTON F. LEAKE, E. S. MARTIN,
H. A. EDMUNDSON, ROGER A. PRYOR,
THOS. S. BOCOCK, A. G. JENKINS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1861.

[Owing to the detention of Ex-Governor SMITH at his home in Virginia, by sickness, this address could not be presented to him for his signature. There is no doubt he would have joined in it, if present.]

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

Gen. SCOTT has issued orders to the following effect:

1. Officers on leave of absence who have been absent from duty for a period of eight months, will immediately proceed to join their respective companies or stations. Officers absent for a less period, but whose leave of absence exceeds eight months, will, in like manner, return to duty at the expiration of that number of months.

2. Officers absent on account of sickness will present themselves to a medical officer of the army for examination, who in his report—forwarded to army head-quarters for decision—will give a minute history of the case, distinctly stating whether the officer can, without injury to his health, travel to his station; whether the station is in a section of country likely to retard his restoration to health; and, also, whether proper medical attention, in every respect, can there be rendered.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

The bill making an appropriation to redeem the State stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was moved forward, to be reported complete.

Resolutions were adopted offering the sympathy of the Senate to Mr. BELL, in the loss of a son by death.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 26.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To authorize Charitable and Benevolent Societies to lease or sell real estate.

To amend the act to authorize the formation of rural cemeteries.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUTCHINS—To incorporate the Lost and Found Association.

By Mr. L. C. ANDREWS—To amend the act for widening and improving Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—To incorporate the Passenger and Baggage Line Company.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To authorize the incorporation of skating ponds and sporting grounds.

By Mr. FISHER—To authorize the Supervisors of New-York and Kings County each to appoint two Ferry Commissioners at their first meeting after the 1st of May, the Commissioners to have power to grant licenses for the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, and sell the same at public auction, after public notice is given, for terms not longer than ten years, and the said Commissioners to have full supervision and control over the management of said ferries.

A long discussion ensued on the reference of the bill, when it was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

By Mr. YOUNG—A bill in relation to the execution of processes against insolvents. The bill is much the same as that passed last year, but is drawn up so as to remove the Governor's objections to that bill, by exempting from its operation trustees, guardians, agents, and all in judiciary relations. Referred to a Select Committee of Five.

By Mr. FULLERTON—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to property liable to taxation, by exempting widows and unmarried females from taxation on personal property to the amount of $2,000.

Mr. CAMP offered the following:

Whereas, It is known that the President elect will leave Springfield in a few days, and whereas, his journey to the capital should be marked by such manifestations of popular respect which are due as well to him as to the high office he is about to assume, and whereas the loyal people of the State of New-York will cordially welcome him at every point and assure him of their devotion to the Constitution and the laws of the country; therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that his Excellency be requested respectfully to invite Mr. LINCOLN to pass through this State on his way to the Federal Capital, and tender him the hospitalities of the authorities and the people.

Adopted unanimously.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. F. A. CONKLING and Hon. JOHN J. REILLEY.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate, referring the message of the Governor and the Virginia resolutions to a Joint Committee of Three from the Senate and Five from the House, was adopted.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to provide for the better enrollment and discipline of the militia of the State, and reported progress.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The following gentlemen were to-day elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention:

Greene County—Heman J. Redfield, Dean Richmond, Daniel W. Tomlinson and C. Fitch Bissell.

Wyoming County—John B. Skinner, F. P. Skinner, John B. Fulsom, John A. McElwaine and F. Currier.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 26.

Hon. WM. DUER, who wrote a letter strongly advocating coercion towards Southern or Northern rebels against the Union, was to-day elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention for the First Assembly District.

Revolutionary Musket Presentation.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The presentation of the Revolutionary musket bequeathed by the late THEODORE PARKER to the Commonwealth, took place to-day at the State House. The members of both Houses were in attendance, and also a large number of citizens. The musket, with its accoutrements, is an old King's arm, and was taken by the late Capt. PARKER from a wounded British soldier during the retreat of the British force from Concord and Lexington. Gov. ANDREW, in an impressive and eloquent speech, presented the weapon, which will be placed in the State Chamber, with the other Revolutionary relics.

Important Assignment.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 27.

A special dispatch from Independence to the *Republican* says, for the week past Messrs. WADDELL, MAJORS, JONES and others, representatives of their different firms, have been here making an adjustment of their affairs, which has resulted in the assignment to Messrs. FINIS, EWING, STREET and ALLEN, of St. Louis, for the purpose of securing home creditors and indorsers. Assets, available and otherwise, amount to $1,500,000; liabilities unknown. Mr. MAJORS has given up even his household furniture.

Loss of the Steamer Melrose.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Melrose*, bound from Cincinnati to Nashville, sunk near Uniontown, Ky., yesterday. The loss on the boat is $15,060, and on the cargo, $40,000; mostly insured.

Fire—Four Children Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

A fire at Manornonee, Wisconsin, destroyed the house of WM. CASTIGAN, Postmaster of that village. Four of his children, aged from four to ten years, perished in the flames.

The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

About four inches of snow fell here last night and the weather to-day has been clear and mild, with sleighing never better.

Departure of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The steamship *Canadian* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, being detained till that hour by the non-arrival of the Canada mails.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD CORNING, for many years one of our most prominent and upright merchants, and President of the Hardware Trade Association, died on Saturday afternoon, at his residence in Brooklyn. Few men of his age could be taken away from us who would be more missed. His counsels were at all times based upon the strictest construction of Christian duty; his life was active in the channels of business, and fruitful in the nobler paths of life, while he was noted at home and abroad for liberality, love of justice and spotless integrity. He has held many prominent and official positions in this City and in Brooklyn, in all of which he merited and received the commendation of his constituents. As a member of Plymouth Church, he was distinguished for his piety, his zeal in the cause of his Master, and his desire for the good of others. His funeral services will be held in Plymouth Church on Thursday afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SINGULAR DISPOSAL OF DISJECTA MEMBRA.—On Saturday afternoon a carman named SPELLMAN conveyed two barrels marked "J. W. WARD, Newark, N. J.," to the Jersey City Ferry, and requested the freight agent to have them forwarded. Such a sickening stench proceeded from them, however, that the agent refused to accept them as freight, and upon questioning the carman he was told that they had come from the Homœopathic Medical College, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twentieth street. Suspecting that they contained human remains, the agent sent word to the Coroner's office, and had them taken to the Third Ward Station-house. Coroner SCHIRMER afterwards had them opened, and they were found to contain the flesh of a human being in an advanced stage of decay, besides two dead dogs, a dead cat and a mass of other corruption. The barrels were removed to Bellevue Hospital dead-house, where an inquiry with reference to the matter will be held to-day.

THE FIRST REGIMENT UNION VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday evening, a meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment Union Volunteers was held at the new regimental head-quarters, No. 18 Fourth-avenue, opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory. Nine companies of the ten are already formed, five of whom number over fifty men each. They will all, however, be filled up to the standard of eighty five men each. On and after Monday, the 28th, there will be daily detailed one officer to receive applications for enrollment and impart general information. The officers wish it to be distinctly understood that the organization is not to serve party or political purposes. It is simply what its title indicates and will only contain a body of men ready and willing to respond to the call of the Federal Government in defending the Union of the States against foreign or internal enemies.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new iron screw-steamship *North Carolina*, Capt. POWELL, of the New-York and Wilmington, North Carolina, line, went down the Bay Saturday morning, on a trial trip, and returned about noon; her engines worked with entire satisfaction, the vessel making about 11 knots per hour; has accommodations for 20 cabin passengers. She sailed on Saturday for Wilmington. The following are her dimensions: Length, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet, and is 650 tons burden; has a direct acting condensing engine, built by Mr. JOHN BAIRD. Her cylinder is 42 inches in diameter, and 42 inches stroke.

DANGEROUS.—It is dangerous, especially during the icy season, for persons crossing the ferries to occupy seats adjoining the bulkheads of the wheel-houses. Only a day or two ago, one of the principal boats of the South Ferry had the iron rim that attaches the arms of the wheel broken, and upon the revolving of the wheel the rim was forced through the joiner-work into the cabin, completely cutting the seat in two. Luckily, no person was on it. Had there been, in all probability, more or less would have sustained injuries.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. William Sutton, Dr. Winslow Lewis, and E. C. Bailey, of Boston; Col. Stewart and lady, of St. Louis, and S. Drullard and S. B. Jewett, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. O. Ramey, of Columbus, Ohio; Sir Charles Watson, and Dr. Hill, of England, and A. C. Chartrand, of Matanzas, are at the New-York Hotel.

Richard Williams, of Chicago; E. L. Baker, of Liverpool, ENG.; and J. B. Phinney, of Illinois, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Isaac Crowell, of the steamship *Florida*, and W. Hendrickson and Mr. Davis, of San Francisco, are at the Lafarge House.

S. E. Peabody, of Boston; Talbot Jones, of Cincinnati, and Rev. R. B. Westbrook, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. Andineau, of France; J. Gooddy, of London, and C. Hyllerted, of New Orleans, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES—ARRESTS.—PETER FLAHERTY, M. J. WHITE and D. L. WELSH, carpenters, residing in Grand, near Third-street, were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, at the instance of PETER B. ROSS, of No. 253 Second-street, New-York, who alleges that the parties above named attempted to rob him by the use of violence, on Saturday night last, while he was passing through Grand-street. The accused were committed to await an examination.... JOSEPH, WILLIAM and MARY BOGERT were arrested Saturday night by Officer LEICH, of the Ninth Precinct, on complaint of PETER LYNCH, who says that they robbed him a few nights ago of a pistol and $2 in money. The complainant resides in Flatbush, and at the time referred to, he was passing through Classon-avenue, on his way home. Upon reaching Sackett-street, the parties named, assisted by one or two other persons, whose names he does not know, laid violent hands upon him and took the money and property named from his person and then permitted him to depart. The accused were committed for trial.

MORTALITY.—There were 140 deaths in Brooklyn last week, classified as follows: men, 28; women, 28; boys, 52; girls, 32. Adults, 56; children, 84. Males, 80; females, 60. Among the deaths were 15 by scarlet fever, 14 by consumption, 10 by convulsions, 12 by inflammation of the lungs, 4 by small-pox, 8 by diphtheria and 4 by old age. Seventy of those who died were under five years of age. One hundred and six were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 4; Second Ward, 6